

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND  
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

**LAND NORTH OF ARUNDEL ROAD  
PEACEHAVEN, EAST SUSSEX**

**NGR: 541886 101069  
(TQ 41886 01069)**

**Planning Reference: CA/11/0197/FUL**

**ASE Project No: 6500  
Site Code: ARN 13**

**ASE Report No: 2014302  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-189631**



**by Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

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**October 2014**

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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes (Southern) Ltd to conduct an archaeological excavation at a c.1.1ha site on land to the north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex during February and March 2014.*

*The earliest material encountered was a residual flint of possible Palaeolithic date; a possible Levallois core. Limited quantities of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork were also recovered from later deposits. The first evidence of in situ activity is of Middle Neolithic pits containing small assemblages of pottery and flintwork.*

*At some stage during the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age ditches forming part of a field system and/or driveway were installed in the western part of the site. These were superseded by a series of Middle Iron Age driveways and a small number of pits containing pottery. Small amounts of Romano-British pottery suggest that this route across the landscape was still in use in the 1st century AD. No features dating from later periods were identified.*

*The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location**

1.1.1 The c.1.1ha roughly rectangular site lies on the northern side of Arundel Road opposite the junction with Gladys Avenue (Figure 1). It is bounded to the south by Arundel Road, to the west by Piddinghoe Avenue, to the north by Piddinghoe Close and an enclosed sports court, and to the east by playing fields and a property fronting onto Arundel Road (NGR 541886 101069).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site lies at a height of c.40m AOD, and sloped gently to the north and was in use as an informal grassed public space at the time of the commencement of the archaeological work.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock at the site consists of the Lambeth Group of clays, silts and sands. There are no recorded superficial geological deposits (BGS 2014).

### **1.3 Scope of the Project**

1.3.1 Prior to planning permission being granted for development of the site, a desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken which used available records to assess the likelihood of the survival of archaeological remains at the site (ASE 2013).

1.3.2 The DBA was submitted as evidence with a planning application made by Bovis Homes to Lewes District Council in 2014. Based on the results of this work, and following the input of Greg Chuter, Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council (ESCC) (Lewes District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), two conditions were attached to the subsequent planning permission for a residential development at the site consisting of 55 dwellings with associated garages, parking and access routes. The conditions stated that:

*'No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework*

*The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment (including provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition) has been completed in accordance with the programme set out*

*in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition [1] to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority, in consultation with the County Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework.'*

1.3.4 Accordingly a *Written Scheme of investigation* (WSI) for the evaluation of the site by a magnetometer survey and by the mechanical excavation of trial trenches was produced by ASE (ASE 2013b). This work was undertaken in November 2013. Significant archaeological remains dating between the Late Neolithic period and the Late Iron Age were recorded (ASE 2013c).

1.3.5 The archaeological excavation of the site was undertaken by ASE during February and March 2014. The site was staffed by a team of ASE archaeologists; project managed by Neil Griffin and supervised in the field by Simon Stevens and Giles Dawkes.

#### **1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Archaeological Work at the Site**

1.4.1 The initial Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was completed in June 2013 (ASE 2013a).

1.4.2 An archaeological evaluation by magnetometry survey and trial trenching was undertaken in November 2013 (ASE 2012b; 2013c).

1.4.3 An archaeological excavation was undertaken during February and March 2014.

1.4.4 All archaeological works were commissioned by Bovis Homes (Southern) Ltd. and carried out by ASE.

#### **1.5 Archaeological Methodology**

1.5.1 Given the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site (ASE 2013c), the ESCC Archaeologist recommended that a further programme of site investigation (mitigation) should be undertaken at the site in order to fulfil the conditions attached to the planning permission given by Lewes District Council.

1.5.2 It was agreed that the majority of the site would be stripped of overburden and all archaeological features recorded leaving a contingency area to be investigated if the adjacent area contained significant archaeological features. Following on-site discussions between ASE and ESCC, part of the contingency area was stripped and investigated.

1.5.3 The excavation area was machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists

from ASE. Machine excavation was taken down to the top of any archaeological structures or deposits or to the surface of natural geology whichever was the uppermost. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excitation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the East Sussex Coty Council Archaeologists.

- 1.5.6 This pre-excitation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF formats and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use.
- 1.5.7 All archaeological features, deposits and structures were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets. They were added to the digital site plan by the on-site ASE Surveyor using GPS planning technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10
- 1.5.8 A comprehensive soil sampling programme for environmental analysis was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (2002) guidelines. Samples of 40 litres were taken from a representative range of deposits. Bulk soil samples were taken from all features where prehistoric pottery was encountered.



## **1.6 Organisation of the Report**

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims; lists any new research criteria; and lays out what further analysis work is required to enable the final dissemination of the information and what form the latter should take.
- 1.6.3 Following on from the archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the site, the archaeological work ran as three open area excavations, divided by the alignment of buried services (Areas A, B and C; Figure 2) incorporating the location of five of the trial trenches, with the finds and environmental archives from both the evaluation and excavation campaigns recorded under a single site code: ARN 13. Therefore the evaluation and the excavation deposits and assemblages are considered together in this report.

## **1.7 The Site Archive**

- 1.7.1 Archaeology South-East informed Lewes Museum that fieldwork would be taking place and that an archive would be generated. The archive has been offered to the museum but no decision has yet been taken on whether it will be accepted. The archive, which is quantified in Table 1, will continue to be held at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade during the post-excavation analysis work.
- 1.7.2 A county wide policy of selection and retention of archaeological finds is currently under review by the Sussex Archaeological Museum Group working party. Once the policy is agreed and in place, it will be implemented by Archaeology South East. The finds archive will be revised in accordance with this policy in the event that it is implemented before deposition of the archive occurs

<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	354
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	13
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans	ALL FEATURES
Photos	Digital images	344
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	31
Context register	Context register sheets	11
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	2
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	7
Drawing register	Section register sheets	13
Finds archive	Boxed finds	13

Table 1: Site Archive Quantification

## **2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site has previously been undertaken (ASE 2013a). This document utilised a range of available material, including the East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and an extensive range of cartographic sources. Much of the following brief background is taken from that document, with due acknowledgement.

2.1.2 The site lies at the heart of a landscape that has been subject to intensive archaeological investigation in recent years. Excavations were undertaken at Keymer Avenue to the west, Seaview Avenue to the east and at the water treatment works to the north.

### **2.2 Cartographic Sources**

2.2.1 Historic map regression would indicate that for most of its recorded history, the site has been used as sheepwalk. Much of it was occupied by Deans and Hoathdown (Hodder) Farms – William Figg drew a plan of these in 1806, labelling the southern part of the study area as ‘The Cliff Down’, comprising open pasture with a scatter of small circular chalk pits (ESRO ACC 3714/3 – not illustrated in ASE 2013a). Modern mapping emphasises the lack of significant change within the landscape around the site over the last few centuries, but the later mapping suggests some low-level use of the western half of the site during the early to mid 20th century, although this appears to be fenced plots rather than buildings. Ordnance Survey mapping from 1928 to at least 1963 depicts an extension of Gladys Avenue extending across the centre of the site, although this is probably an unsurfaced track.

### **2.3 Recent Archaeological Investigations**

2.3.1 The archaeological context of the site has been considerably enhanced by recent extensive excavations carried out by ASE in advance of service utility developments to the north of the study area (150m from the site) which revealed a multi-period prehistoric landscape (see below). Further extensive archaeological investigations undertaken by ASE in advance of residential development at Keymer Avenue, immediately adjacent to the west and Seaview Avenue, 50m to the east, further illustrate the extensive nature of prehistoric land use in the Peacehaven area. The results of these individual sites are summarised below.

### **2.4 Investigations at Keymer and Seaview Avenues (SKP06 & SPV10)** (ASE 2008 and 2010a, Hart in prep.)

2.4.1 Geophysical survey and evaluation work undertaken at Keymer Avenue and Seaview Avenue identified the presence of a variety of landscape features which were predominantly Iron Age in date. Subsequent excavations on land to the north of Keymer Avenue revealed a ditched enclosure system, with

associated pits and postholes, dating to the Middle Iron Age. Substantial worked flint assemblages of Mesolithic and Neolithic date were also recovered, along with smaller quantities of Neolithic pottery and a scatter of associated features.

- 2.4.2 Residual Mesolithic and Early Neolithic struck flint recovered from the Seaview Avenue site suggests at least some activity of this date in the vicinity of this site. However, the earliest stratified activity appears to be of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and comprised a large deep pit, containing a small assemblage of 'Beaker' pottery. There is an apparent hiatus in activity during much of the Middle Bronze age and it is not until towards the end of this period that activity recommences, with the deposition of a near-complete pottery vessel in the north-west corner of the site.
- 2.4.3 The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods are typified by an expansion in agricultural activity on the site, marked by the appearance of an east - west aligned droveway. A probable hearth or fire pit in the northwest corner of the site can also be dated to this period and, together with pits more broadly dated to the later prehistoric period, may indicate activity peripheral to settlement during the period. No Middle Iron Age activity could be identified on the site and activity of Late Iron Age date is restricted to two large, amorphous features in the northwest corner of the site that represent areas of turbation or mixing of the underlying natural geology, perhaps as a result of trampling by livestock.
- 2.4.4 Other features dated broadly to the later prehistoric period include an additional droveway and Holloway or lynchet, both aligned along the axis of the dry valley and a group of pits and postholes and north - south aligned ditch in the southeast of the site. These are accompanied by a range of undated features dispersed across the site that include field boundary ditches on a variety of alignments, as well as various pits, postholes and tree throws.
- 2.5 Peacehaven Wastewater Treatment Works (BHT09)** (ASE 2010b, Hart in prep.)
- 2.5.1 Between July and December 2009 Archaeology South-East undertook large scale archaeological excavations at Lower Hoddern Farm in Peacehaven in advance of the construction of the new Brighton and Hove Wastewater Treatment Works. The work involved the excavation of some 30 hectares of chalk downland, making this one of the largest archaeological excavations ever undertaken in Sussex and revealing evidence of some 4000 years of occupation on the site. A chronological overview follows:

***Early Activity: The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age c.3700-1700BC***

- 2.5.2 A scatter of flint implements of Mesolithic date hints at some activity on or near the site over the period immediately following the end of the Ice Age in Britain, from c.10,000 to 4,000 years BC. However, it is not until the Early Neolithic period, from about 3,700-3,300BC that we see the earliest definite evidence for occupation on the site. This comprised a cluster of pits that

contained one of the largest assemblages of Early Neolithic pottery to be recovered in Sussex in the last 30 years, as well as significant assemblages of flint tools and cereal processing equipment and even charred grain. Pits such as these are a common feature on Early Neolithic sites in Britain, although their exact meaning and significance is much debated. The Later Neolithic period, from c.3300-2500BC is very poorly represented, with just a handful of small pits of this date scattered across the site and suggesting only limited activity during this period. Features of Early Bronze Age date, from c.2500-1700BC include a round barrow and several deep shaft-like pits of probable ritual or ceremonial function, as well as exciting new evidence for Early Bronze Age land division in Sussex.

### ***A Farmed Landscape: The Middle and Late Bronze Age c.1700-950BC***

2.5.3 The Middle Bronze Age period, from c.1700-1150 BC was marked by the development of an extensive system of fields and drove roads across the site, interspersed with small settlements. The presence of drove roads indicates the seasonal movement of livestock around a carefully managed landscape but the presence of grinding stones and the charred remains of wheat, barley and beans recovered from storage pits associated with Middle Bronze Age settlement suggest a mixed farming economy. The best evidence for Middle Bronze Age settlement on the site comes from a group of two or three roundhouses clustered around an enigmatic circular ditched monument of uncertain date and function. These roundhouses were generally quite humble affairs, consisting of a circle of timber roof support posts set within a hut platform some six or seven metres in diameter with a small south-east facing porch supported on two additional posts. Heating was by means of a small central hearth and several larger pits around the edge of the roundhouse would have been used for storing grain and other perishables.

2.5.4 By the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, at around 1150BC, the small dispersed settlements of the preceding period had been abandoned and the available evidence points to a move towards a new settlement location in the south of the site. Evidence for buildings of this period is rare but includes the poorly preserved remains of at least one possible roundhouse, as well as a rectangular six-post structure that may represent a raised granary or similar feature. Other significant features of this period include a rubbish pit containing one of the largest groups of Late Bronze Age pottery found in Sussex so far.

### ***Iron Age Developments c.950BC to AD 50***

2.5.5 The Early Iron Age on the site is very much a continuation of the Late Bronze Age, with continued settlement in the south of the site and little evidence of activity elsewhere. By the beginning of the Middle Iron Age, around 300 BC, this small settlement had developed into an extensive complex of enclosures. Again, evidence for buildings during this period is rare but includes at least one and possibly two round houses. The Late Iron Age, c.100BC to c.AD50 saw further development of this enclosure system, as well as the creation of

several new drove roads and field boundary ditches that indicates an intensification in farming during the period.

***The End of Prehistory: The Early Roman Period c. AD50-100.***

- 2.5.6 The available evidence suggests a great deal of continuity between the Iron Age and Early Roman period on the site. Those elements of the enclosure system still in use during the Late Iron age appear to remain in use during the early years of the Roman occupation, although there is very little evidence for occupation on the site after c.100AD. Significant features of Early Roman date include a small group of cremation burials in pottery vessels.

***The Post-Roman Period***

- 2.5.7 There is almost no evidence of activity on the site after the first century AD. The medieval period, c.410-1540AD is represented by a single sherd of pottery, and just a handful of ditches were dated to the post-medieval period, from c.1540 onwards.

**2.6 Investigations at Farrington Farm (FFP 14) (ASE 2014b)**

- 2.6.1 Archaeological investigations were undertaken adjacent to the Wastewater Treatment Works and the Keymer Avenue sites at the same time as that the current site was under excavation. Middle Iron Age droveways and post-holes were also encountered and recorded. The presence of Romano-British pottery suggests the routeways were still in use by this time, but there appears to have been no detectable activity at the site after the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

**2.7 Watching Brief at 50 Arundel Road (PEA 14) (ASE 2014c)**

- 2.7.1 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a residential redevelopment c.200m to the east of the current site. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

### **3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS**

3.1 The general research aims given in the WSI (ASE 2014a) were:

*'To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the excavation with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.*

*To understand to what extent the feature exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation of the wider area.*

*To refine the dating, character and function of the landscape features at this site.*

*To make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through submission of a report to the East Sussex Historic Environment Record and the project archive to the local museum.'*

3.2 Site specific research aims were also identified (*ibid*):

OR1 *Are the worked flint assemblages recovered contemporary with previously recorded assemblages from the area? To what extent is their character similar or different and how does this inform understanding of the range of activities/functions taking place in this environ?*

OR2 *To what extent are the artefacts (principally flints) in the plough zone the result of plough damage to buried deposits and features and/or to what extent do they reflect past human activity for periods where no features remain?*

OR3 *How does the worked flint and prehistoric pottery (Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) relate to contemporary activity in the wider landscape? What is the character of associated features and to what extent do these compare or contrast with previously identified activity?*

OR4 *To what extent do the field ditches and identified form part of the wider Middle Iron Age landscape as evidenced at the Keymer Avenue and Water Treatment Works site? How do any associated artefact and environmental assemblages contribute to our understanding of the character of this activity in this period?*

OR5 *Can it be demonstrated that linear features identified on adjacent sites extend into the current excavation area*

- OR6 *Is there any evidence for Late Iron Age/Roman activity? How does this compare to the relatively low-level evidence found more widely in the area?*
- OR7 *To what extent do the results of the work inform understanding of the chronology and development of landscape use within the site and does this understanding enhance the known heritage assets in the wider area.*



## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [\*\*\*], have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis. Ditches/gullies are generally referred to by their group label (D \*\*) and pits or post-holes as (GP \*\*) below. In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual interventions and context numbers and groups of discrete features which are clearly contemporary and functionally associated can be discussed as single entities. However, contexts have been referred to where it is necessary to distinguish individual elements of a group. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <\*>.

### **4.2 Summary**

4.2.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the datable artefacts, predominantly the pottery with partial reliance on limited stratigraphic or spatial relationships.

4.2.2 The earliest material noted at the site was a residual flint of possible Palaeolithic date, an unfinished hand-axe. Limited quantities of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork were also recovered from later deposits, but the first evidence of pit-digging dates to the Middle Neolithic, when small assemblages of pottery and flintwork were deposited in pits spread across the site, many apparently deliberately backfilled shortly after their original excavation.

4.2.3 At some stage during the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age ditches forming part of a field system and/or driveway appeared in the western part of the site. This was superseded by a series of driveways with a limited number of associated pits containing Middle Iron Age pottery. A find of Romano-British pottery hints that this route across the landscape was still in use in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. No features dating from later periods were identified.

### **4.3 Natural Deposits**

4.3.1 The 'natural' at the site consisted of a reddish brown silty sand/sandy silt, encountered at heights varying between c.40m and c.42m.

### **4.4 Palaeolithic**

4.4.1 A single, possibly Middle Palaeolithic, core was recovered from gully GP 13. The piece is clearly residual.

### **4.5 Mesolithic to Early Neolithic**

4.5.1 Flintwork dating from this period was encountered across the site, again as residual finds in later deposits and never in large assemblages. Recovered flintwork included bladelets, blades and blade-like flakes, together with cores and core preparation débitage. There was no evidence of the manufacture or use of microliths, although adzes and picks were recovered, hinting at the clearance of woodland.

## 4.6 Period 1 - Middle Neolithic

- 4.6.1 This was the first period of activity at the site to leave an obvious, lasting footprint on the landscape. Pits, mostly circular or sub-circular in shape often deeply-dug with steep sides and flat bases, were located across the site, many apparently deliberately backfilled shortly after the original excavation of the feature (few provide any evidence of primary silting). Homogenous silty sand fills containing Middle Neolithic pottery and contemporary flintwork were most common. Rapid backfilling and comparatively little variation in pit backfill is a characteristic noted in the Neolithic across southern Britain (Munnery 2013, 20).
- 4.6.2 The character of the apparently rapid backfilling is obviously of interest given the evidence of structured deposition in early Neolithic pits of a similar character at Lower Hoddern Farm (Hart in prep.). The term 'structured deposition' was first used by Richards and Thomas (1984) to indicate that '*special finds were often deposited in patterns showing a high level of structure*' (Chapman 2000, 62).
- 4.6.3 The paucity of a range of '*special*' artefacts in addition to the worn nature of much of the pottery and the mixed character of the flintwork perhaps suggests that the deposition was entirely random, although intriguingly the pottery from pit [270] was in noticeably fresh condition, as was the flintwork in pit [289] perhaps suggesting deliberate deposition. Pits [252] and [254], and [368] and [370] intercut suggesting some longevity of use of the area for pit digging (the later feature in both cases was deeply-dug and steeply-sided) although this is open to different interpretations (see Paragraph 8.3 RRA1 below).
- 4.6.4 Three distinct groups of features have been identified for this period; GP1 were pits containing pottery definitely assigned to this period; GP2 consists of pits with pottery too fragmentary to date closely, and/or flintwork, or no evidence to suggest an alternative date, the post-holes assigned to GP3 likewise. The dating of the later group must be recognised as somewhat tentative for the most part.

*GP1 Pits (contexts [138], [145], [148], [194], [254], [270] and [289]) (based on presence of Peterborough Ware)*

*Pits (contexts [150], [252] and [268]) (other pottery typical of the period)*

*Tree throw (context [176]/ [5/004] and [5/006]) (likewise other pottery typical of the period)*

*GP2 Pits (contexts [2/004], [5/008], [5/012], [5/014], [104], [116], [128], [166], [168], [172], [174], [178], [190], [192], [196], [198], [200], [202], [204], [208], [211], [213], [215], [217], [221], [223], [226], [230], [232], [234], [236], [242], [244], [246], [248], [273], [275], [277], [283], [285], [287], [292], [298], [301], [303], [305], [309], [311], [313], [318], [320], [327], [329], [331], [333], [335], [339], [343], [345], [350], [354], [360], [368], [370] [372], [374], [376], [378], [386], [388], [390], [398], [400], [408], [415], [417], [419], [421], [429], [431], [433], [435], [443], [445], [447]) (dated by association/absence of other evidence)*

*GP3 Post-Holes (contexts [180], [182], 184, [186], [206], [228], [404]) (as above)*

#### **4.7 Period 2 - Late Neolithic to Bronze Age**

4.7.1 The next discernible period of activity at the site had to be given a broad timespan given the paucity of dating evidence. Dating of the two gullies assigned to this period was based on the recovery of only a single sherd of pottery, itself only datable to a broad span of time, and the stratigraphic relationship between the ditches and those assigned to Period 3.

4.7.2 In terms of their orientation, the features mirror Late Bronze Age gullies recorded at Farrington Farm (ASE 2014b) and Lower Hoddern Farm (Hart in prep.), suggesting they form part of an organised division of the landscape at that time, an apparently widespread phenomenon in the south-east of England (Yates 2007).

*D1 Gully (contexts [108], [136], [154] and [156])*

*D2 Gully (contexts [1-006], [114], [120], [126], [130], [132], [143], [150] and [152])*

#### **4.8 Period 3 - Middle Iron Age**

4.8.1 Stretches of gully dating from this period ran broadly north-west to south-east across the site. Dating was based on the recovery of datable pottery from excavated sections in D4, D7 and D8 and the orientation of the gullies, similar to that seen in contemporary droeways recorded at Keymer Avenue (Hart in prep) and Farrington Farm (2014b).

4.8.2 These features appear to represent the truncated remains of a series of routeways/droeways running across the high ground overlooking the valley to the north. The re-establishment of the routes on a number of occasions suggests some longevity of use.

4.8.3 The presence of a small number of pits (identified from pottery and limited stratigraphic data) again raises the possibility that the assemblages were deliberately placed. Recent research on Middle Iron Age pit deposits has suggested that there is evidence of structured deposition of artefacts at sites of varying character (Hamilton 1998). Arguably the poor condition of pottery, mixture of flintwork and similar absence of other artefacts to the Middle Neolithic assemblages suggests that the pits from the current site do not contain examples of structured deposition.

*D3 Gully (contexts [106], [110], [112] and [124])*

*D4 Gully (contexts [134], [158], [160], [281], [294] and [296])*

*D5 Gully (contexts [250], [256], [258] and [262])*

*D6 Gully (contexts [4-004], [162] and [164])*

*D7 Gully (context [3-004], [356], [358], [380], [382] and [384])*

- D8 Gully (contexts [352], [366], [396] and [402])
- D9 Gully (contexts [341], [364] and [394])
- D10 Gully (contexts [337], [348] and [406])
- D11 Gully (contexts [188] and [219])
- D12 Gully (contexts [437], [439] and [449])
- D14 Gully (contexts [411] and [413])
- GP4 Pits (context [5/011], [122], [170], [279], [307], [392], [423] and [441])

#### **4.9 Period 4 - Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British**

- 4.9.1 The inclusion of this period was based on the recovery of a single sherd of pottery from D13, a short stretch of ditch on a similar orientation to those assigned to the preceding period, and the presence of a sherd of residual greyware in a Middle Neolithic feature.
- 4.9.2 Interestingly Romano-British pottery was also recovered from the gullies on this general alignment recently investigated at the Farrington Farm site (ASE 2014b), adding weight to the argument that the routeways were still in use as late as the first century AD.

D13 - Gully (contexts [425] and [427])

#### **4.10 Medieval and Post-Medieval**

- 4.10.1 A thin scatter of material from later periods, mostly recovered from the overburden is indicative of limited manuring/dumping of material at the site.

#### **4.11 Overburden**

- 4.11.1 There were two layers of overburden at the site, a deposit of mid-greyish brown to mid-brown silty clay topsoil, and a layer of orangey brown silty clay subsoil which directly overlay the 'natural' silty sand/sandy silt. Small assemblages of artefacts were recovered from these layers during the evaluation and subsequent excavation, although both the topsoil and subsoil were found to have been heavily contaminating with modern debris, including asbestos, which limited the area available for excavation.
- 4.11.2 Following the recovery of flintwork and other artefacts from the subsoil layer during the evaluation, efforts were made to map their extent and distribution during the subsequent site strip. However, no obvious concentrations of flintwork or other artefacts were encountered.

## 5.0 FINDS ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 Introduction by Elke Raemen

5.1.1 All bulk finds from the archaeological work at the site have been washed and dried/air dried as appropriate. Finds were all quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Metalwork objects have been x-radiographed where appropriate. The full quantification of the bulk finds assemblage can be found in Appendix 2. Finds have generally been discussed according to their context. A full concordance of contexts, sub-groups and groups can be found in Appendix 1.

### 5.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

#### *Introduction*

5.2.1 In total, 804 pieces considered to be humanly struck, weighing 17,508g and seven flint hammerstones (Table 2) were recovered through hand collection and from environmental samples during archaeological work at the current site (evaluation 6287 and excavation 6500). A substantial quantity of burnt unworked flint fragments (1308 pieces weighing 43,525g) were also collected from 111 numbered contexts.

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint are chronologically mixed; however, the general technological appearance and morphology of the flintwork hints predominantly at a broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. Activity during this period is attested by the presence of chronologically diagnostic tools. A later prehistoric component was also recorded together with a smaller Mesolithic / Early Neolithic element. A sole possible Palaeolithic core was also evident. The flintwork originates from archaeological features (pits, ditches and a posthole), from natural features (tree throws) and from superficial deposits (topsoil and subsoil layers). It is divided into four groups based on the provisional date of the feature from which it was found.

Provisional period	Flakes *	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets	Chips	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments, tested nodules	Retouched forms	Hammerstone	Total
1	275	68	76	12	19	19	2	<b>471</b>
2	19	2	23	-	-	1	1	<b>46</b>
3 & 4	75	14	23	3	9	8	-	<b>132</b>
Remaining assemblage (top soil / subsoil)	109	24	1	3	10	11	4	<b>162</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>811</b>

Table 2: Summary of the struck flint by period (\* includes core preparation flakes and thinning flakes)

#### *Methodology*

5.2.3 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.*

1999). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material, and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. Burnt unworked flints were quantified by piece and by weight. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. A copy of the catalogue has been printed for the archive.

### ***Provenance***

- 5.2.4 A large proportion of the flints (471 pieces or 58.07% of the total assemblage) was recovered from features currently dated to the Middle Neolithic period (Period 1), including mostly pits but also tree holes, and a post-hole. Another 46 pieces came from two ditches with a broad Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date (Period 2). The remaining material originated from Middle Iron Age and later features (132 pieces) (Period 3) and from topsoil and subsoil deposits (162 pieces). Although Middle Neolithic features produced a large quantity of flints, in fact the material came from 74 features, and no large assemblages were recovered. The largest quantity of flintwork came from pit [435] with 33 pieces. Of interest are seven features containing diagnostic Peterborough pottery.

### ***Condition and Raw Materials***

- 5.2.5 The condition of the flintwork was variable. A large proportion of the artefacts exhibits relatively fresh edge condition implying that the material had undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance or that it was not exposed for long periods before burial. On the other hand, several artefacts are in a moderate to poor condition that is often associated with successive re-depositions. The raw material selected for the production of the lithics is characterised by a light grey or brown to dark grey flint.
- 5.2.6 The outer surface, when present, is mostly eroded to a thin off-white surface. Inclusions are occasionally recorded; however, the raw material appears to be of a relatively good flaking quality. Nodules would have been readily available from superficial deposits of clay with flints. Occasional pieces with a pitted outer surface characteristic of gravel flint were also present. Five pieces display an orange band below a thin black outer surface, which is characteristic of Bullhead flint, a raw material also available locally.

## Results

### Period 1: Middle Neolithic features

	Period 1											Total
	Pits with diagnostic Peterborough ware							Features with sherds typical of Peterborough ware			Remaining Middle Neolithic features	
	Pit [148]	Pit [138]	Pit [145]	Pit [194]	Pit [254]	Pit [270]	Pit [289]	Tree hole [176]	Pit [252]	Pit [268]		
Flake	5	2	7	1	5	4	13	2	7	1	219	266
Blade	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	31	41
Bladelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Blade-like flake	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	25
Core face/edge rejuvenation flake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Rejuvenation flake tablet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thinning flake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Irregular waste	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	12
Multiplatform blade core	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Single platform flake core	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Multiplatform flake core	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Chip	-	-	5	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	61	76
End scraper	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	7
Side scraper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Denticulated scraper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Notched piece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Leaf arrowhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chisel arrowhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other arrowhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pick / adze	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Retouched blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Hammerstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>471</b>

Table 3: Summary of the struck flint by category type from Period 1 features

#### *Pit [148]*

5.2.7 In addition to Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware, this feature contained a small quantity of Early Neolithic pottery. The small flint assemblage consists of five flakes and two irregular pieces (Table 3). The flakes display varied morphologies. They are mostly hard-hammer struck from unprepared plain platforms. They are likely to represent Mid/Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age flake-based technologies, although the small assemblage does not allow confident dating.

#### *Pits [138], [145], [194], [254], [270] and [289]*

- 5.2.8 A total of 62 pieces of struck flint were recovered from six pits that produced diagnostic Middle Neolithic Peterborough wares (Table 3). The features contained small quantities of flint each. This fluctuated from two pieces in pits [138] and [194] to 23 pieces in pit [289]. Diagnostic pieces include a finely made chisel arrowhead in pit [289]. The feature produced also a retouched flake likely to represent an unfinished arrowhead. This implement displays characteristic of a Petit Tranchet Derivative (PTD) and is in fact similar to an arrowhead recovered from Saddlescombe and classified as "aberrant" arrowhead (Curwen 1936). The remaining flintwork in pit [289] consisted of an end scraper made on a thick hard-hammered flake and several blades and flakes. Although the flint assemblage is limited (23 pieces), the material is fresh and likely to be contemporary with the feature. It could have been intentionally deposited.
- 5.2.9 Pit [194] produced two worked flints; a small flake struck with a soft hammer and a broken pick/adze. Although picks/adzes are frequently associated with Mesolithic activity, it has been suggested that these core tools may well have been manufactured and used during the Neolithic period too (Care 1979; Gardiner 1988). The remaining pits contained flint débitage. Overall, the material is relatively fresh. Three blades from pit [270] are likely to be residual Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, but based on technological grounds, the remaining flake-based débitage could be broadly contemporary with the features. Nonetheless, the low quantity of material in each pits suggests that the material is most likely not deliberately deposited into the features, and instead could represent surface deposits caught up in the fills of the pits.

*Tree throw [176], pits [252] and [268]*

- 5.2.10 These three features contained pottery typical of Middle Neolithic Peterborough wares. The features produced low quantities of flintwork (three, nine and one piece respectively). The only retouched tool consists of an end scraper from pit [252]. The tool was manufactured from a blade. It displays incipient traces of white surface discolouration and is likely to be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. A blade from tree throw [176] is also likely to represent a residual Mesolithic or Early Neolithic piece. The remainder of the assemblage consists of flint débitage that could be contemporary with the features, although the low quantity of flint and the absence of diagnostic piece do not allow confident dating.

#### ***Remaining Middle Neolithic features***

- 5.2.11 In addition to the above features, large quantities of archaeological and natural features are thought to be Middle Neolithic in date. In total, 64 features consisting principally of pits but also postholes, ditches and tree holes contained worked flints. Although the assemblage amounts to a substantial quantity of flints (389 pieces), in fact most contexts produced less than fifteen artefacts. The largest quantities of flintwork came from [421] (18 pieces), [408] (19 pieces), [305] (19 pieces), [433] (21 pieces) and [435] (33 pieces). Overall these 64 features produced a moderate amount of bladelets, blades and blade-like flakes that are likely to derive from a blade-orientated industry, and therefore indicate a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. In addition, three blade cores, a flake tablet and two core/face rejuvenation blade



confirm Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity in the area. Several soft-hammer struck flakes with platform preparation could also be from this period.

- 5.2.12 The material is often mixed with slightly later flintwork, and it is likely to represent material from surface deposits subsequently incorporated into the man-made and natural features. Much of the remaining flake débitage and cores are fairly consistent. The flakes consist of flakes of varied morphologies. They are principally associated with a hard hammer reduction strategy, but a substantial quantity displays also evidence of platform preparation such as rough abrasion. Overall they are not crudely worked, and they are likely to represent Mid/Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintworking. Similarly the cores used for the removal of flakes reflect a simple and relatively expedient reduction strategy, displaying different levels of platform preparation.
- 5.2.13 A single diagnostic piece was recovered. It came from pit [421] and consists of a very finely worked leaf arrowhead. Although these projectile points are frequently associated with Early Neolithic pottery, they are also recorded with Peterborough wares (Green 1984, 32). The remaining retouched tools are not particularly varied; the assemblage comprises seven scrapers, three notched pieces and three retouched flakes.
- 5.2.14 Pit [435] produced 33 pieces of flint. The assemblage consisted mainly of unmodified flint débitage including 24 flakes (two of which were primary flakes), two blade-like flakes, two chips and two irregular pieces. No cores were present, but three retouched tools were recorded; a side scraper, and end scraper and a notched piece. Use-wear was also macroscopically noticed on two pieces. The material appears to come from different nodules, and no refits were found. The majority of the assemblage is in a fresh uncorticated condition, but the presence of several pieces with moderate edge damage and pieces with incipient white surface coloration suggests that some minimum re-deposition has occurred.

*Period 2: Neolithic to Late Bronze Age*

	<b>Period 2</b>
	Ditches D1 and D2
Flake	19
Blade	2
Chip	23
End scraper	1
Hammerstone	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

Table 4: Summary of the struck flint by category type from Period 2 features

- 5.2.15 A small assemblage of 46 flints were recovered from two ditch interventions in D1 and five ditch intervention in D2 (Table 4). Both features are currently broadly dated to the Neolithic / Late Bronze Age. A blade from context [1/007] D2 could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. A large end scraper was also present in this ditch segment. It was manufactured on an unfinished or damaged core tool (possibly a

crude pick or adze). The completion of the original implement was possibly abandoned because of the large inclusions/flaws or because of knapping errors. The support is sub-rectangular in section, and it exhibits minimal but continuous retouch forming a convex delineation at the working end. The tool could have been hafted; it is blunted and displays black marks. As noted above, picks/adzes are mainly associated with Mesolithic activity, but their manufactured and used could have carried on during the Neolithic period.

5.2.16 The remaining assemblage consists largely of unmodified flakes. They are mainly hard-hammer struck from unprepared plain platforms, with a few displaying platform preparations. A large flake with multi-directional flakes scars on the dorsal face was also present. The majority can be broadly dated to the Neolithic / Early Bronze Age, but a small quantity more crudely worked could be of a later date. Overall, the material appears to be of mixed date, and the variable condition of the flints suggests different post-depositional processes.

*Periods 3 and 4: Iron Age and later features*

	<b>Periods 3 and 4</b>
Flake	73
Blade	7
Bladelet	2
Blade-like flake	5
Thinning flake	2
Irregular waste	3
Tested nodule/bashed lump	2
Multiplatform flake core	4
?levallois flake core?	1
Core on a flake	1
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	1
Chip	23
End scraper	1
Side scraper	2
Denticulate	1
Other arrowhead	1
Pick / adze	1
Retouched flake	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>

Table 5: Summary of the struck flint by category type from Periods 3 and 4 features

5.2.17 In total, 132 pieces of flint were recovered from 23 numbered contexts corresponding to ten ditches, a tree hole and a pit. The material is almost certainly residual because the features are all Middle Iron Age or Romano British. The majority produced only small quantities of flint, but pit [441] (fill [453] and fill [451]) contained 47 pieces. The assemblage from pit [441] is fairly consistent. It is largely composed of unretouched débitage which morphologically and technologically is likely to date to the Mesolithic – Neolithic. The flakes (23 pieces) and blade-like flakes (4 pieces) exhibit a predominance of trimmed and abraded platforms indicating a careful core reduction strategy. The cores (four multi-platform flake cores) attest to this strategy. They were

mostly used to remove thin flakes. Nonetheless several flakes with prominent bulb of percussion could be later.

5.2.18 The retouched element consists of a side scraper made on a blade, a possible arrowhead and an adze. The later display an asymmetrical longitudinal cross section and a pointed end. The large core tool (434g) measures 170mm in length. It is comparable to the Hassocks adzes (Butler 2005, 103 and 106). The exact function of adzes remains unclear. They may have been hafted and could have been used for wood working or digging. In fact Gardiner (1988) suggests that adzes and tranchet axes could have also been interchangeable. The possible arrowhead consists of a broken blade-like flake with irregular bifacial retouch, but the piece is asymmetrical, and its use as a point is uncertain. Several types of raw material were present, and no refits were identified. The assemblage from pit [441] is relatively large, but it is of variable condition, and it is likely to have been re-deposited from a substantial surface deposit that existed in this area.

5.2.19 Bladelets, blades and blade-like flakes recovered from the other Middle Iron Age or Romano-British features confirm a small Mesolithic or Early Neolithic presence. Based on technological grounds, the remaining flintwork is mostly characteristic of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flake-based technology. The exception is a possible Middle Palaeolithic core (Matt Pope pers. comm.) weighing 335g from ditch intervention [427] (ditch D13). The implement doesn't seem quite finished, but it displays removal of flakes on both sides. It displays characteristics of a Levallois flake core, and further work may confirm this attribution. The condition of this piece differs from the condition of the other pieces in the assemblage. It is slightly glossy and almost entirely re-corticated light orange/brown. The edge of the core has recently been broken, and the raw material originally selected appears light grey in colour.

Remaining assemblage: from topsoil and subsoil

	Remaining assemblage: topsoil - subsoil
Flake	106
Blade	15
Blade-like flake	9
Core face/edge rejuvenation flake	1
Thinning flake	2
Irregular waste	3
Multiplatform flake core	4
Discoïdal flake core	1
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	5
Chip	1
End scraper	2
Side scraper	1
End-and-side scraper	1
Piercer	1
Notched piece	1
Polished axe	1
Retouched blade	1
Retouched flake	1

	<b>Remaining assemblage: topsoil - subsoil</b>
Misc. Retouched piece	2
Hammerstone	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>

Table 6: Summary of the struck flint by category type from topsoil and subsoil deposits

- 5.2.20 A total of 162 pieces of flint were recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits. No substantial scatters were observed and the assemblage is presented together. With a total of 106 pieces, flakes dominate the assemblage of flint débitage. Nonetheless, 24 blades and blade-like flakes were also recorded. Although chips and irregular waste pieces were uncommon, the presence of ten cores and four hammerstones provides evidence for flint working. The low occurrence of chips and irregular waste is more likely to reflect a recovery bias.
- 5.2.21 Retouched tools were diverse, including four scrapers, a piercer, a notched piece, a polished axe and four retouched flakes and blades. No refine chronology is currently available for polished axehead; nonetheless, the fine example from [2/002] provides evidence for Neolithic presence. The implement was manufactured from a fine-grained light grey flint. The good quality raw material could have been mined, although flint from surface deposits is often used to produce polished axeheads (Gardiner, 1990). The butt end is incomplete. The break may have occurred during use, and the tool could actually have been re-worked and re-grounded. Only the cutting edge is polished. The blade is in a very good condition indicating maybe a very limited use of the axe, if at all, following the last polishing. In profile, the axe is widest towards the cutting edge with straight sides tapering towards the broken butt end. Viewed from the side, its profile appears fairly symmetrical.
- 5.2.22 The axe measures 79mm long, 42mm wide at the blade end and 24mm wide at the broken butt end. Its maximum thickness is 21mm and it weights 89g. Based on its cross section, the axe is lenticular or double convex and according to Field and Woolley's typology, the axehead is of Type B (Field & Woolley, 1984). Although the polished area concentrates mostly on the cutting edge, it extends slightly onto one face. Otherwise, it has been finely worked bifacially from the sides, exhibiting covering and mostly scaled retouch. A polished cutting edge increases the strength of the implement, and edge ground axes are finished products.

### 5.3 The Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery by Anna Doherty

#### *Introduction*

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery was recovered during evaluation and excavation at the site, totalling 119 sherds, weighing 0.56kg. The bulk of the assemblage is made up by Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware, much of which was found in well-stratified pit groups, in one case alongside some Early Neolithic pottery. Although these groups are typically small, containing moderately abraded material, some large, fresh sherds are present. Based on fabric type there also appears to be small element of Middle Iron Age pottery, although this material is represented solely by small undiagnostic bodysherds, which cannot be dated with much confidence. Many of these were apparently intrusive in earlier features. Finally, individual grog-tempered and Roman greyware sherds probably indicate some continuing low-level activity in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

#### *Methodology*

- 5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number (ENV). Prehistoric fabrics were recorded using a site-specific fabric type-series, which has also been used for assemblages for previous excavations in the immediate area: Lower Hoddern Farm and Seaview and Keymer Avenues excavations (Doherty in prep). The fabric definitions, set out below, were formulated following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). In the absence of a regional Roman fabric and form type-series for Sussex, Southwark/Museum of London codes have been used for Roman fabrics (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994).

#### *Fabric Definitions*

- 5.3.3 C1 Moderate calcareous inclusions of between 0.5-1.5mm, often giving a soapy grog-like texture.

FL1 Sparse, angular, calcined flint, generally well-sorted and in a size range between 0.5-1mm, occasionally up to 2mm. The fabric also is defined by moderate or common quartz varying between 0.1-0.5mm. There may be rare voids either from leached shell or organic matter

FL2 Moderate to common calcined flint, generally quite ill-sorted, ranging in size from 0.5-3mm. The fabric is also differentiated from FL1 by a lack of quartz.

FL4 Sparse to moderate, very ill-sorted flint, mostly between 0.5-3mm. The flint is often not fully calcined and appears more flaked than angular. There are sparse, occasionally moderate quantities of fine quartz most of 0.1mm or less.

FL5 Moderate flint in the size range 2-6mm which, although not well sorted, appears more uniform than FL4. Again the flint often has a flaked rather than crushed appearance. The fabric tends to be slightly sandier than FL4 but is still only moderate in frequency and usually 0.1mm or less.

FL7 Moderate, moderately-sorted flint of <0.7mm with e.g.s up to 2mm in a non-sandy matrix. A PDR fine ware, often with well burnished surfaces which mask the frequency of flint on surfaces.

FL9 On a continuum between FL2 and FL10 moderate to common, poorly-sorted flint, usually between 0.5-3.5mm, usually with rare examples up to 4-5mm. Sand-free to slightly silty matrix.

FL14 On a continuum between FL8 and FL1. Sparse to moderate flint, fairly ill-sorted in a range between 0.5-2mm. The matrix is silty sparse or moderate larger grains up to 0.3mm

FL15 On a continuum with FL5 but with rare/sparse flint. It may also contain sparse organic voids and often has well burnished surfaces

FL16 A similar sandy matrix to FL5/FL15 but with moderate to common, unusually well-sorted flint, most of 1-2mm.

FL17 Less sandy than most other early Neolithic fabrics with a very laminar matrix and moderate, extremely ill-sorted flint between 2-10mm

FLSH1 Similar to FL2 in terms of flint inclusions but with sparse, occasionally moderate shell or plate like voids. These are usually quite fine, of up to 2mm in length and are often difficult to distinguish without magnification

GFL1 Common to abundant glauconite, which is usually very well-sorted and around 0.1mm in size, although larger grains are present in some examples. There is also sparse flint, generally around 0.5mm, sometimes up to 1mm in size. There is usually very little or no quartz visible in the fabric.

GFL2 Sparse/moderate glauconite between 0.1-0.2mm and sparse flint of 0.5-2mm

GQ1 Moderate to common quartz in a variable size range, generally around 0.2-0.4mm. Moderate to common glauconite is also present, and is usually slightly less coarse than the quartz in the fabric (typically 0.1-0.2mm).

GR1 Moderate to common grog which is quite well-sorted and often unusually well-rounded, most examples are around 1mm in size. Few other inclusions are visible except for possible iron rich inclusions which are difficult to distinguish from the matrix itself.

GR2 A slightly silty matrix with moderate, moderately-sorted grog 1-3mm

Q1 Common, well-sorted, medium fine quartz (mostly between 0.1-0.2mm), often in a micaceous matrix. This fabric frequently appears slightly higher-fired and better finished than the more common Q2 fabric.

Q2 Common, typically quite well rounded, moderately-sorted, quartz, generally ranging between 0.2-0.5mm in size. There may be rare inclusions of calcined flint or voids from leached shell or organic inclusions.

QSH1 A similar fabric to Q1 but containing sparse voids from leached shell up to 2mm in size

SH1 Moderate plate-like voids, from leached shell, mostly of around 3-5mm. Generally contains sparse or moderate quartz of varying size (c. 0.1-0.5mm). There may be rare flint inclusions of around 0.5-1mm.

***Period 1: Middle Neolithic***

- 5.3.4 As in other recent excavations at Peacehaven, flint-tempered wares were dominant in this period: chiefly those with sparse, ill-sorted medium to coarse inclusions such as FL4 and FL5; however, there were also some finer fabrics such as FL15 and FL16 and a few examples of a very coarse fabric, FL17.
- 5.3.5 A number of other flint-tempered fabrics were noted in features assigned to this period which are less typical of the Neolithic. For example, FL2, FL7, FL9 which were more often associated with Middle or Late Bronze Age features at Lower Hoddern Farm and fabric FL1 which has a very sandy matrix and is comparable to fabrics noted in Middle Iron Age groups at Seaview and Keymer Avenues. None of these fabrics were associated with any diagnostic feature sherds and it is possible that they are contemporary with the Neolithic activity, although it is likely that at least some represent intrusive elements. A number of more certainly intrusive Iron Age fabric types were noted in features assigned to the Middle Neolithic including flint-with-shell (FLSH1), glauconitic (GFL1, GFL2) and quartz-rich prehistoric wares (Q2) as well as a single sherd of Roman grey ware pottery.
- 5.3.6 Although the Neolithic assemblage is generally typical of the Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware tradition, there are some individual elements which appear more characteristic of Early Neolithic (Whitehawk style) Plain and Decorated Bowl pottery. In pit [148], two partial plain rims were recorded including one with a row of impressed decoration, probably confirming that it is of Neolithic date and not, for example, intrusive. Peterborough ware by contrast is defined by well-developed necked forms, often with very heavy rims. A similar plain rim was noted in one of the most diagnostic Peterborough ware groups from pit [270].
- 5.3.7 Six pits produced diagnostic Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware rims or decoration: [138], [145], [194], [254], [270] and [289]. A further four contained sherds in fabrics typical of this period: [150] (residual in Period 3 ditch), [176], [252] and [268]. Amongst this material there are five substantial rim or other profile sherds which can be conclusively assigned to the Mortlake Peterborough sub-style, which is currently understood to have developed as part of the second phase of Peterborough ware dated to around c. 3350-2800 cal. BC (Barclay 2008, 4). This is in keeping with previous evidence from Peacehaven: although there was single possible example of a vessel in the earlier Ebbsfleet style from an isolated feature at Lower Hoddern Farm, the vast majority of Peterborough ware previously identified is of Mortlake type. Decoration on bodysherds is less certainly attributable to a particular style but all of the decorative traits recorded are consistent with Mortlake vessels previously identified in Peacehaven. These include: twisted cord impressions, short whipped cord 'maggots', bird-bone impressions and chevrons formed by short alternating incised diagonal lines.

5.3.7 The majority of the Neolithic pit groups contain fewer than ten sherds and the average sherd weight is just 5g, suggesting that these do not necessarily represent deliberate structured deposits of the type noted in the Early Neolithic phase at Lower Hoddern Farm and may instead derive from material accidentally incorporated in backfill. Having said that, one group from pit [270] includes 14 sherds in very fresh condition, suggesting a more direct form of deposition in this case.

***Period 2: Late Neolithic to Bronze Age***

5.3.8 A single sherd, in fabric FL15, from Period 2 ditch [150] was assigned to Period 2. This is not inherently closely datable within the prehistoric period and was assigned purely on the stratigraphic, spatial and morphological characteristics of the ditch.

***Period 3: Middle Iron Age***

5.3.9 A total of 20 sherds, weighing 112g were recovered from Period 3 ditches D4 [294], D7 [358] and D8 [366] and pits [170], [307], [392], [423] and [441]. These include quartz-rich fabrics Q1 and Q2, quartz-rich shelly ware QSH1, calcareous rock-tempered ware C1 and two examples of possibly residual Neolithic flint-tempered fabrics FL4 and FL16. In addition, at least 12 intrusive sherds found in features assigned to Period 1 are in fabrics which are fairly typical of the Middle Iron Age; in addition, it is possible that some of the quartz rich flint-tempered wares found in Neolithic pits are also in fact of Middle Iron Age date. All of the Middle Iron Age sherds are undiagnostic of form and are generally in poor condition, indicating that they were probably not deliberately deposited.

***Period 4: Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British***

5.3.10 A single grog-tempered sherd was found in ditch D13 [425] and can, based on fabric type alone probably be assigned to around the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. An intrusive sherd in a Roman greyware fabric found in a Period 1 pit may also belong to this period.

**5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber**

5.4.1 The excavation recovered a very small assemblage of post-Roman pottery from the site. By far the earliest consists of a 2g bodysherd from a buff fine sand-tempered green glazed jug, probably from Ringmer (pit [345], fill [347]). A date between 1250 and 1350 is likely, but the sherd is small, slightly abraded and potentially intrusive in this deposit. The remaining sherds are all of 20th- century date. Topsoil [101] produced a 38g bodysherd from an English stoneware craft pottery vase with decoration in relief and four sherds (34g) of refined whiteware (including a plate with blue rim-edge line). Subsoil [102] produced a further plate fragment in refined whiteware (2g).



## **5.5 The Ceramic Building Material** by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 An assemblage comprising six ceramic building material (CBM) fragments (weight 90g) was recovered from subsoil [102]. All dateable material is of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. Material is all very abraded, suggesting extensive reworking. Included is a brick fragment in a silty orange clay with rare fine quartz and of post-medieval date. Two compressed brick fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date were also found. Two white-glazed wall tiles in a buff-coloured fabric, both of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, were recovered, as well as an abraded, undiagnostic roof tile or brick flake.

## **5.6 The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The excavations recovered 28 pieces of stone, weighing 3042g, from 14 individually numbered contexts. The whole assemblage has been listed on pro forma for archive with the information being used to create an Excel database. A large proportion of the assemblage consists of stone locally available to the site. The most common type consists of Tertiary ferruginous sandstone in medium/coarse grade (9/1626g) and fine/medium grade (4/38g). This material was recovered from both Neolithic and mid iron Age deposits but, with the exception of some friable burnt pieces from pit [360], none has been humanly modified.

5.6.2 The other local stone type is Sarsen sandstone and both of the two pieces recovered have been worked. Middle Neolithic pit [289], fill [291], contained part of a rubber/polishing stone in a pale yellow Sarsen. One side of this stone has a notably flat polished surface (138g). The other piece is the tip from a saddle quern in grey Sarsen with flint inclusions (596g). Although coming from Middle Iron Age pit [441], fill [442], it is likely to be a residual Neolithic or Bronze Age quern. Stone available on the beach includes two flint pebbles (182g) from general prehistoric deposits and an elongated quartzite pebble with no obvious use-wear (ditch [427], fill [428]). The only other locally available stone is represented by two halves of a very weathered (hollow) iron pyrites nodule, from prehistoric pit [166], fill [167].

5.6.3 Non-local stone is very restricted. The earliest consists of four pieces (8g) of very worn Kimmeridge shale from prehistoric pit [370], fill [371]. This stone type is quite a common find in Sussex, particularly during the Iron Age. Medieval West Country roofing slate fragments were recovered from topsoil [101] (2/36g) and subsoil [102] (1/16g) attesting to manuring at this time. The final type (1/14g) is Welsh slate, almost certainly from 19<sup>th</sup>- century manuring (subsoil [102]).

## **5.7 The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A single iron nail shank fragment was recovered from topsoil [101]. The piece derives from a general purpose nail; however, it is undiagnostic of date, almost certainly from 19<sup>th</sup>- century manuring (subsoil [102]).

## **5.8 The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.8.1 Topsoil [101] produced a single piece of olive green blast furnace slag (86g). Such material was widely distributed for roads and tracks during the post-medieval and modern periods.

**5.9 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 Four glass fragments (76g) were recovered from topsoil [101] and subsoil [102]. The earliest fragment is a green glass wine or beer bottle fragment of late 19th- to 20th-century date. The remainder is all of 20th-century date and includes heavy duty window or wall tile glass, a green glass mineral water bottle fragment and a milk bottle fragment.

**5.10 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 Topsoil [101] contained an abraded stem fragment, dating to c.1780-1860.

**5.11 The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 Two fragments of fired clay were found during the archaeological work, weighing 26g in total. Pit [270] (fill [271]), dated by the pottery to the Middle Neolithic, contained an amorphous piece in a silty, orange fabric. A fragment with curving surface and in a brown orange clay with common fine sand, common coarse to very coarse quartz and beige streaks and pellets as well as common voids was also recovered (pit [307], fill [308]), however, it is too small to be diagnostic. Pottery from the same context is of Middle Iron Age date.

**5.12 The Marine Molluscs** by Elke Raemen

5.12.1 A single common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) fragment was recovered from subsoil [102]. The piece comprises the left valve and displays some minor parasitic infestation.

## **6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - Plant Macrofossils and Wood Charcoal**

by Dawn Elise Mooney

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 During excavation work at the site, thirty-one bulk soil samples were taken in order to retrieve environmental remains such as charred macrobotanical remains, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. These samples were taken from the fills of pits and ditches dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation and land use at the site, and all samples measured 40 litres in volume. Although previous archaeological evaluation work had been carried out at the site, no environmental samples were taken during this phase (ASE 2013c).

6.1.2 The following report summarises the environmental remains recovered from samples taken during the excavation, discusses their potential to contribute to discussions of environment, diet, economy and fuel use at the site, and presents recommendations for further work on the assemblages. All other environmental remains and finds arising from samples have been incorporated into the relevant specialist reports.

### **6.2 Methodology**

6.2.1 The samples were processed by flotation. Flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively, and air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 7). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are reported on in the relevant sections of this volume. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 8). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers et al. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charred wood remains were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch et al. 2004). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 7.

## 6.3 Results

### ***Period 1: Middle Neolithic***

***Pits <1001>, <1005>, <1006-1015>, <1017> <1018>, <1021>, <1024-1026>, <1028>, <1029>***

- 6.3.1 Samples taken from Middle Neolithic pits at the site produced small flots, mostly dominated by modern rootlets and other intrusive modern plant material. Land snail shells were common, as were modern insect eggs. Other intrusive modern material, such as thread and polystyrene, was also noted. Charred macrobotanical remains were generally uncommon, although small to moderate amounts of wood charcoal were present in all samples. The charcoal assemblage comprised mostly oak (*Quercus* sp.) fragments, however other taxa noted included hazel (*Corylus avellana*), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and birch (*Betula* sp.), along with wood of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.).
- 6.3.2 Many samples contained a small number of charred cereal grains including wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.), however these were poorly preserved, showing substantial evidence of pitting and abrasion. Charred hazelnut shell fragments were noted in several samples. Among the wild seeds recorded, examples of oats (*Avena* sp.) and vetch/pea/beans (*Vicia/Pisum*) may be represent cultivars, however the poor preservation of these examples and the lack of oat chaff makes this interpretation uncertain. Wild seeds noted in the samples comprised mainly weeds of arable land and waste ground, such as sedges (*Carex* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), grasses (*Bromus* sp., Poaceae), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.).

### ***Period 2: Late Neolithic to Bronze Age***

***Ditches <1002>, <1003>***

- 6.3.3 Again, the flots of these samples were composed mostly of modern rootlets and other intrusive plant material, although poorly-preserved cereal (*Cereal*) grains, a hazelnut shell fragment, and a single cleavers/woodruff (*Galium/Asperula*) seed were also recorded. Both samples produced only small quantities of wood charcoal.

### ***Period 3: Middle Iron Age***

***Ditches <1004>, <1016>, <1022>, <1023>, <1031>; Pits <1019>, <1030>***

- 6.3.4 As in earlier phases, modern plant material dominated the flots of the samples taken from Middle Iron Age ditches and pits. Charred plant remains were rare, although a moderate assemblage of wood charcoal from sample <1031> was identified as oak and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*). Cereal grains including wheat and barley were noted, along with occasional glume bases of both spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*). Wild seeds were also uncommon: only single examples of oats and poppy (*Papaver* sp.) were recorded. A single charred grass/cereal culm node was recorded in sample <1019>, however no other chaff was noted.

***Period 4: Late Iron Age /Early Roman  
Ditch <1027>***

- 6.3.5 The single sample taken from Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch [427] was again dominated by modern material, and produced no charred plant remains other than a very small quantity of wood charcoal.

Table 7: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Provisional Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1001	117	116	1	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2		* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell fragment (1)	<2	*	<2	Flint */ 4g - Green Stone */ <2g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g - FCF */ 6g
1002	151	150	2	D	40	40	*	<2	**	2		* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell fragment (1)	<2	*	<2	Flint **/ 3g - Pottery */ 2g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g - FCF **/ 176g
1003	157	156	2	D	40	40	*	<2	*	<2			*	<2	FCF */ <2g - Flint **/ 22g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g	
1004	159	159	3	D	40	40	*	<2	**	<2		* <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain (2), <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell fragment (1)	<2	*	<2	Flint */ 34g - FCF */ 66g - Mag. Mat. **/ 4g
1005	147	145	1	P	40	40	*	<2	*	<2			*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/ 6g - Pottery */ 6g - FCF */ 20g - Flint */ 26g	
1006	167	166	1	P	40	40	**	<2	***	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), Maloideae (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)	* <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain (1)	<2	*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/ 4g - Flint **/ 6g - Burnt Clay */ <2g - FCF */ 18g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Provisional Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1007	203	202	1	P	40	40	**	6	***	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (10)		<2	*	<2	Flint */ 4g - Mag. Mat. **/ 2g - Pottery */ 8g - FCF */ 18g
1008	175	174	1	P	40	40	**	<2	***	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), Maloideae (1)		<2			Flint */ 12g - FCF ***/ 662g - Pottery */ 12g - Mag. Mat. **/ 4g - Green Stones */ 22g - Leather? */ <2g
1009	193	192	1	P	40	40	**	<2	***	<2		* <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain (1), Cerealia grain (1)	<2	*	<2	Mag. Mat. */ <2g
1010	225	223	1	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2				*	<2	Burnt Material */ <2g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g
1011	239	236	1	P	40	40	***	18	***	16	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)			*	<2	Stone */ 176g - Flint **/ 20g - Green Stone */ 20g - Pottery */ 14g - Mag. Mat. **/ 4g - FCF ***/ 2960g
1012	253	252	1	P	40	40	**	2	***	4	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1)			*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/ 2g - Flint */ 6g - FCF */ 12g - Pottery */ 14g - Green Stone */ <2g
1013	255	254	1	P	40	40	**	<2	***	2		* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell fragment (1)	<2	*	<2	Flint **/ 1g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - FCF **/ 292g - Pottery */ 8g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Provisional Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1014	267	248	1	P	40	40	**	2	***	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)	* <i>Hordeum</i> sp. grain (2)	<2	*	<2	Flint */ 4g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g - Pottery */ <2g - FCF **/ 562g - Seed */ <2g
1015	274	273	1	P	40	40	**	<2g	***	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (6), <i>Corylus avellana</i> (2), <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (1), Maloideae (1)	*	<2	*	<2	Flint */ 3g - FCF **/ 140g - Mag. Mat. **/ 4g - Slag */ 8g
1016	297	296	3	D	40	40	*	<2	**	<2				*	<2	Mag. Mat. */ <2g - FCF */ 4g - Flint */ 2g - Coal */ <2g
1017	299	298	1	P	40	40	**	<2	**	<2		* <i>Triticum</i> <i>spelta/</i> <i>dicoccum</i> grain (1)	<2	*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/ 2g - FCF */ 14g - Coal **/ <2g - Wood */ <2g
1018	317	313	1	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2				*	<2	FCF */ 46g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g - Flint */ 2g
1019	308	307	1	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2			<2	*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/ 6g - Green Stone */ 14g - Flint */ 16g - Coal */ <2g - FCF **/ 70g
1020	278	277	1	P	40	40			**	<2				*	<2	Mag. Mat. */ <2g - Green Stone */ 6g - FCF */ 18g - Flint */ 2g



Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Provisional Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1021	312	311	1	P	40	40	**	4	***	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), <i>Corylus avellana</i> (1), <i>Betula</i> sp. (1)	* Cerealia grain (9)	<2	*	<2	Mag. Mat. */ <2g - Green Stone */ <2g - Flint */ 94g - Pottery */ <2g - FCF **/ 286g
1022	342	341	3	D	40	40	**	<2	***	<2		* Indet stem with small leaf attachment points (1), <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell fragments (2)	<2	*	<2	Flint */ <2g - FCF */ 2g - Mag. Mat. **/ 4g
1023	359	358	3	D	40	40			**	<2				*	<2	FCF */ 28g - Mag. Mat. **/ 2g - Green Stone */ 2g
1024	377	376	1	P	40	40	*	<2	**	2				*	<2	Flint */ 6g - FCF **/ 40g - Mag. Mat. **/ 4g
1025	410	408	1	P	40	40	*	<2	***	<2				*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/ 2g - Flint */ 4g - FCF */ 160g - Pottery */ <2g
1026	422	421	1	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2						FCF */ 16g - Flint */ 16g - Stone */ 80g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Pottery */ 12g
1027	428	427	4	D	40	40			**	<2				*	<2	Mag. Mat. */ <2g - Flint */ 1g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Provisional Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1028	442	441	1	P	40	40	***	38	****	40	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)			*	<2	Flint */ 204g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g - FCF */ <2g
1029	436	435	1	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2			<2	*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/ 6g - FCF */ 22g - Green Stone */ <2g
1030	451	441	3	P	40	40	*	<2	**	<2			<2	*	<2	Flint **/ 3g - FCF **/ 32g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g
1031	453	441	3	P	40	40	**	2	***	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)		<2			Flint */ 6g - Pottery */ 32g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g - FCF */ 16g

Table 8: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
1001	117	3	15	15	40	20	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Silene</i> sp., Apiaceae	*	**	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (2)	+								***
1002	151	3	55	55	85	10	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Apiaceae	*	*	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+	*	<i>Galium/Asperula</i>	+					***
1003	157	2	10	10	80	15	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>		*	**	*	Cerealia (1)	+								***
1004	159	7	90	90	85	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		*	***											***

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
1005	147	3	10	10	85	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1), <i>Carex</i> sp. (2)	+				***	
1006	167	5	20	20	70	20	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	****											***
1007	203	1	<5	<5	80	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Geranium</i> sp.		**	****				*	<i>Carex</i> sp. (2)	++	*	Charred buds (4)	+	**	
1008	175	3	30	30	75	5	*** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> sp.	*	**	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (6), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2), <i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+	*	Asteraceae (1)	+				**	
1009	193	1	10	10	85	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		*	***											***

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1010	225	7	10	10	60	30	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Poaceae			***	*	Cerealia (1)	+							***
1011	239	13	75	75	75	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	***	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (4), Cerealia (3)	+	*	<i>Carex</i> sp. (1), <i>Avena/Bromus</i> (1)	+				***
1012	253	4	80	80	90	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		**	****										***
1013	255	3	60	60	80	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Papaver</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> <i>aviculare</i> , Asteraceae		*	***	*	Cerealia (2)	+	*	<i>Polygonum/ Rumex</i> (1)	+				***

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
1014	267	1	10	10	85	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (3), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (1), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (1)	+					***
1015	274	1	10	10	90	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		**	****	*	Cerealia (2), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	<i>Carex</i> sp. (1)	+					***
1016	297	4	10	10	50	40	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp.	*	*	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+			*	<i>cf. Triticum spelta</i> glume base (1)	++		***	
1017	299	10	40	40	80	15	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Stellaria media</i>	*	**	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+								***
1018	317	2	10	10	75	10	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Apiaceae		*	***				*	<i>Vicia/Pisum</i> (1)	+					***

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
1019	308	2	5	5	50	30	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Picris</i> <i>echioides</i> , <i>Euphorbia</i> <i>helioscopia</i>	*	*	***			*	<i>Avena</i> sp. (1), large Poaceae (1)		+	*	Cereal/ia/Poaceae culm node (1)	+	***	
1020	278	1	10	10	75	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Silene</i> sp.	*	*	***											**
1021	312	1	5	5	60	5		*	*	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	<i>Fallopia</i> <i>convolvulus</i> (1)	++					*
1022	342	3	20	20	80	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (4), Cereal/ia (3)	++								***

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
1023	359	5	45	45	75	10	** <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> , <i>Mercurialis annua</i>		*	***											***
1024	377	8	15	15	75	20	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		*	***			*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)		+					***
1025	410	1	<5	<5	80	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.			***	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+								**
1026	422	4	40	40	75	20	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	****			*	<i>Carex</i> sp. (1)		+					***



Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
1027	428	1	10	10	90	5	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Picris</i> <i>echioides</i>		*	***											***
1028	442	8	15	15	3	5		**	**	****											**
1029	436	1	10	10	85	2	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	***											***
1030	451	30	45	45	35	60	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	****			*	<i>Avena</i> sp. (1)		+	*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> <i>dicoccum</i> glume base (2)	++	***	
1031	453	3	15	15	30	5			**	****			*	<i>Papaver</i> sp. (1)		+				*	

## **7.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS**

### **7.1 Realisation of the original research aims**

OR1 *Are the worked flint assemblages recovered contemporary with previously recorded assemblages from the area? To what extent is their character similar or different and how does this inform understanding of the range of activities/functions taking place in this environ?*

7.1.1 The flint assemblage did mirror that seen at other sites in Peacehaven, suggesting the same level of multi-period activity seen across the landscape in the area. The presence of a possible Palaeolithic hand-axe is interesting in its own right, and although obviously residual, stretches the timeline of activity in the area by millennia.

OR2 *To what extent are the artefacts (principally flints) in the plough zone the result of plough damage to buried deposits and features and/or to what extent do they reflect past human activity for periods where no features remain?*

7.1.2 It proved impossible to trace meaningful spreads of flintwork in the subsoil, which was heavily contaminated with modern detritus.

OR3 *How does the worked flint and prehistoric pottery (Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) relate to contemporary activity in the wider landscape? What is the character of associated features and to what extent do these compare or contrast with previously identified activity?*

7.1.3 The presence of a group of Middle Neolithic pits forms a new development in the examination of past activity in the Peacehaven area. The scatter of contemporary flintwork is similar to that encountered at other sites in the vicinity.

OR4 *To what extent do the field ditches form part of the wider Middle Iron Age landscape as evidenced at the Keymer Avenue and Water Treatment Works site? How do any associated artefact and environmental assemblages contribute to our understanding of the character of this activity in this period?*

7.1.4 The linear features are clearly part of the same system of land division and/or use of the site as a transit route. Artefacts assemblages were limited and environmental evidence was similarly restricted to a few preserved cereal grains

OR5 *Can it be demonstrated that linear features identified on adjacent sites extend into the current excavation area north of Arundel Road?*

7.1.5 The orientations and character of the encountered linear features encountered at the current site clearly suggest that the features in Periods 2 and 3 form part of the same set of droeways and field systems encountered at nearby sites.

*OR6 Is there any evidence for Late Iron Age/Roman activity? How does this compare to the relatively low-level evidence found more widely in the area?*

7.1.6 Although the evidence of activity at this period is extremely limited, it does suggest that the droveways established in the Middle Iron Age were still in use at this time.

*OR7 To what extent do the results of the work inform understanding of the chronology and development of landscape use within the site and does this understanding enhance the known heritage assets in the wider area.*

7.1.7 Clearly the presence of a complex of Middle Neolithic pits is of considerable significance in the understanding of the chronology of the Peacehaven landscape. Given the paucity of features of this date on the other sites recently excavated in the area, the current site could be seen as providing a missing piece of the overall jigsaw puzzle.

7.1.8 The later features show the use of the landscape continuing, with deliberate land division, and subsequent use as a transit route.

## 7.2 Significance and Potential of the individual datasets

### The Stratigraphic Sequence

#### *Palaeolithic*

- 7.2.1 Although limited to a single residual piece, the presence of Palaeolithic flintwork is clearly highly significant and appears to be the first discovery of an artefact of this antiquity in the area.

#### *Mesolithic to Early Neolithic*

- 7.2.2 A general 'background scatter' of this material was evident at the site. There were no obvious features of this date or obvious concentrations of flintwork. Given the levels of redistribution the material from this period holds little potential to do more than add to the existing corpus of material from the Peacehaven area.

#### *Period 1: Middle Neolithic*

- 7.2.3 Although artefacts assemblages were limited and environmental evidence on the whole poorly preserved, the Middle Neolithic material is undoubtedly of importance. Interpretation of the features and their contents offers an opportunity for insight into activity during a period notably underrepresented at other recently dug sites in the locale.

#### *Period 2: Neolithic to Late Bronze Age*

- 7.2.4 Although again artefactual and environmental evidence were extremely limited, the discovery of part of a field system of this date demonstrates the extent of the division of the landscape at that time. Taken with evidence from other sites, these features' significance is in aiding with establishing the magnitude of organised land division in the area.

#### *Period 3: Middle Iron Age*

- 7.2.5 Again, the significance of the Middle Iron Age features lies mostly in extending the known extent of the droeways across the landscape. However, material from the environmental samples from the contemporary pits gives rise to some optimism that the Middle Iron Age data sets might have more to offer.

#### *Period 4: Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British*

- 7.2.6 Material from this period is cripplingly limited and has little potential beyond strongly suggesting the longevity of the use of the routeways across the site.

## The Finds

### *Worked Flint* by Karine Le Hégarat

- 7.2.7 The archaeological work at the site has revealed a large assemblage of flint. A substantial assemblage of flint dating from the Mesolithic to the late Bronze Age was recently recovered during the Peacehaven project (Anderson-Whymark in prep.). The current assemblage adds to this picture of multi-period activity. In fact the material from Land North of Arundel Road implies a longer term human presence at the site ranging possibly from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age. Nonetheless, based on the technological and typological aspects of the material, a large proportion of the assemblage suggests principally a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.
- 7.2.8 The range of retouched tools and the recovery of flint debris indicate settlement/domestic activities as well as flintworking. The presence of a polished axe is interesting. Although they are commonly found on the South Downs (Gardiner, J. 1990, p. 125, figs 2 and 9), their exact function and chronology are still questioned. The presence of polished axe fragments within late Bronze Age deposits at the neighbouring Peacehaven project site has been interpreted as having been deliberately broken and buried during the late prehistoric period (Anderson-Whymark in prep.).
- 7.2.9 A large proportion of the flintwork came from features currently dated to the Middle Neolithic, and a few diagnostic tools attest to this Middle Neolithic presence (chisel arrowhead and PTD arrowhead). However, the overall small quantity of material present in each feature suggests that it was principally re-deposited from superficial deposits instead of representing intentionally placed material. This depositional practice is interesting because it differs from the Early Neolithic depositional practice recorded on the neighbouring site (Anderson-Whymark in prep.). There, the flintwork recovered from the Early Neolithic pits was interpreted as being mostly intentionally deposited.
- 7.2.10 The presence of a possible Middle Palaeolithic core is of great interest. It is certainly residual, but no contemporary material could be found in the close vicinity of the site. A Mesolithic/Early Neolithic presence was also evident, although no concentration of material was recorded. The material comprises mainly bladelets, blades and blade-like flakes together with blade cores and core preparation debris. There was no evidence for the manufacture or use of microliths, but the presence of several adzes/picks is notable. These core tools are frequently associated with Mesolithic activity, but it has been suggested that they may well have been manufactured and used during the Neolithic period.
- 7.2.11 It seems that the flintwork reflects an intensity of material accumulation deposited primarily on the surface, rather than within archaeological or natural features, although a large proportion of this material was subsequently re-deposited. The overall fresh condition of the flints suggests that it was relatively rapidly buried.

*Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery* by Anna Doherty

- 7.2.12 Peterborough ware assemblages from Sussex generally tend to be quite small in size. Although this is also true of the Neolithic assemblage from Arundel Road, it represents the largest concentration of Peterborough ware from associated well-stratified pits in any of the extensive programmes of excavation in Peacehaven to date. Given the fairly substantial number of feature sherds, the Neolithic assemblage is certainly worthy of dissemination in a short standalone specialist pottery report. This should include a consideration of the ongoing tradition of deposition of pottery in pits in the wider the Peacehaven landscape.
- 7.2.13 One aspect of the assemblage which is potentially of some wider significance is the evidence for the co-occurrence of Plain Bowl and Mortlake style Peterborough ware in the same pit deposit, (fill [271], pit [270]). Although there is clearly overlap between Early Neolithic Plain/Decorated Bowl pottery and the earliest Ebbsfleet style of Peterborough ware, current radiocarbon evidence suggests that Mortlake pottery is an entirely later tradition (Gibson & Kinnes 1997). In previous excavations at Seaview and Keymer Avenues, Mortlake pottery was also found in association with Plain Bowl and, at Lower Hoddern Farm, a few pits containing Mortlake wares were located close to an intensive area of Early Neolithic pitting.
- 7.2.14 Although the associated Early Neolithic pottery may be entirely residual, the cumulative evidence from the Peacehaven excavations seems to suggest an element of continuity between Early Neolithic and Mortlake style pottery which may be at odds with current dating evidence. Unfortunately no organic material was recovered from pit [270] which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating so there is no potential to obtain scientific dates from this specific feature. The pottery assemblage as a whole is devoid of datable carbonised residues but it would certainly be worth submitting samples of associated charred plant remains or charcoal, where available, from features containing diagnostic Mortlake ware in order to test the potentially significant theory that Mortlake pottery developed at a relatively early date East Sussex.
- 7.2.15 The remainder of the assemblage is of very limited significance because of the lack of diagnostic material or well-stratified groups. It is recommended that it should be omitted from the publication text.

*Post-Roman Pottery* by Luke Barber

- 7.2.16 The assemblage of post-Roman pottery is small and essentially relates to manuring of the land during the high medieval and modern periods. It has no potential for further analysis.

*The Ceramic Building Material* by Sue Pringle

- 7.2.17 The assemblage is very small and entirely unstratified. Pieces are either fairly modern or cannot be closely dated. As such, the assemblage is not deemed to contribute anything to the site.

*The Geological Material* by Luke Barber

- 7.2.18 The assemblage of stone is small and primarily composed of locally available types. Only two pieces have been deliberately worked, one definitely of Neolithic date, the other potentially so. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment.

*The Metalwork* by Elke Raemen

- 7.2.19 The nail is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

*The Metallurgical Remains* by Luke Barber

- 7.2.20 The single piece of blast furnace slag has no potential for further analysis.

*The Glass* by Elke Raemen

- 7.2.21 The glass assemblage is small, modern and unstratified. It has no potential for further analysis.

*The Clay Tobacco Pipes* by Elke Raemen

- 7.2.22 As the clay pipe fragment is unstratified and of no intrinsic interest, it is not considered to be of potential.

*The Fired Clay* by Elke Raemen

- 7.2.23 Given the undiagnostic nature of the fired clay finds, they are not considered to be of significance.

*The Marine Molluscs* by Elke Raemen

- 7.2.24 As the shell fragment is an unstratified, isolated find, it is not deemed to be of potential for further analysis.

*The Environmental Material* by Dawn Elise Mooney

- 7.2.25 The frequency with which modern fine rootlets and larger roots, along with uncharred plant material and other modern matter such as thread and plastic, was recorded in the samples suggests that the contexts are likely to have been subject to disturbance. Therefore, some of the charred remains examined in this report may also be intrusive to the contexts. The preservation of the charred plant remains was also generally very poor, with the cereal grains in particular showing high levels of pitting and abrasion.

These factors, combined with the general paucity of macrobotanical remains recovered, mean that the samples have a low potential to contribute to the interpretation of the site.

- 7.2.26 All the samples examined derive from ditches or pits of uncertain function. The charred plant remains found therein do not represent in situ burning, and the assemblages are likely to be composed of amalgams of material from multiple burning events deposited over a period of time. Therefore, the charred macrobotanical remains can be used to discuss overall trends at the site, but not the use of fuel or presence of plant remains in particular, individual burning events.
- 7.2.27 Throughout the phases of occupation and land use represented by the samples examined, the plant remains indicate an open grassland environment with areas of disturbed or waste ground in the environs of the site, evidenced by taxa such as grasses, sedges, knotgrass, dock, mayweed and poppy. However, these taxa are all common as arable weeds, and are likely to represent material originating from cereal cultivation in the area. Both wheat and barley were noted in the assemblage from the site, and finds of chaff in Iron Age features indicate that by this period both emmer and spelt wheat were being cultivated. Wheat and barley seem to be represented here in similar quantities, compared to the dominance of barley at other local sites (cf. Le Hégarat, in prep.), however the assemblage is too small for such trends to be considered significant.
- 7.2.28 Finds of oats and a vetch/pea/bean in Neolithic features may also be dietary indicators, however it is not possible to distinguish whether these represent cultivars or wild varieties. Hazelnut shells were common and may indicate the exploitation of a wild food resource, however these remains may also derive from the use of hazel wood as fuel.
- 7.2.29 The charcoal remains were in general poorly preserved, showing evidence of abrasion and of moderate to substantial levels of sediment concretion and infiltration, linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. Similar preservation issues have been observed in charcoal assemblages from other sites in the local area at Seaview Avenue and Keymer Avenue (cf. Mooney, in prep). The assemblage was dominated by oak, as has been seen at other local sites (Mooney, in prep.), and is likely to embody fuel wood selection as this taxon is known to make excellent firewood (Taylor 1981).
- 7.2.30 Other wood taxa recorded, such as Maloideae, cherry/blackthorn, elm and hazel, are indicative of the exploitation of woodland margin or hedgerow environments for fuel wood procurement, however are still likely to denote a degree of selection. As mentioned above, the presence of hazelnut shells in the samples may be linked to the use of hazel wood as fuel, however this does not preclude the possibility that they were also exploited as a wild food resource. Overall, the assemblage of charcoal and of charred botanical remains was small and poorly preserved, and as such has little potential to contribute further to the interpretation of the site.



## **8.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT**

### **8.1 Revised Research Agenda: Aims and Objectives**

8.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

### **8.2 The Revised Research Agendas**

#### *RRA1 (OR1 and OR2)*

Does the flintwork provide sufficient evidence to suggest Mesolithic/Early Neolithic occupation at the site? Could it be argued on stratigraphic grounds that at least one feature pit [368] dates from this era? Is it possible to submit suitable samples for C14 dating from features containing the supposedly residual Mortlake ware to clarify the timetable of the development of this style of pottery??

#### *RRA2*

Is the presence of Middle Neolithic features at the site (and their paucity on other recent sites) indicative of a provable pattern of shifting settlement in prehistory? Is it possible to explain such a pattern from the available evidence?

#### *RRA3*

What was the function of the Middle Neolithic pits (cf. Munnery 2013)? Is it possible that the scarcity of recovered artefacts disguises structured deposit? Is it possible to 'thin out' the number of features assigned to this phase that do not contain direct dating evidence?

#### *RRA4*

Despite the poor preservation the environmental material, it is possible to compare the results from the current site with those from nearby sites? Is there any evidence of differences of crop types through time? Does this have implications for the potential shift of focus of farming activity in the Middle Neolithic?

#### *RRA5 (OR3 and OR5)*

Would close comparison of fabrics types show that the Period 2 gullies can be more firmly placed in the Late Bronze Age, along with similar features from other local sites? If this is the case would it be possible to more closely calculate the extent of the Late Bronze field system? Does the environmental evidence look similar too? If not, why not?

*RRA6 (OR4, OR5 and OR6)*

Despite the poor survival of environmental material and small pottery assemblages, can the Middle Iron Age droveway gullies provide much new information? Is the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British evidence really sufficient to suggest longevity of use of the routes?

*RRA7 (OR4)*

Again, could it be argued that the paucity of material from the thin scatter of Middle Iron Age pits disguises some form of structured deposition? Does the presence of a Palaeolithic hand-axe and a polished axe (and arguably an adze) suggest deliberate later curation of such artefacts in the locality?

*RRA8 (OR4)*

Do the Middle Iron Age pottery assemblages justify the label 'domestic'? If not, what label should be applied to them? Could some of the Period 1 pits be reassigned to this period?

*RRA9*

Why did the site (and others in the locale) fall out of use after the 1<sup>st</sup> century? Is this phenomena seen elsewhere on the Downs?

### 8.3 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

- 8.3.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published as a short article in the local annual archaeological journal, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* with a submission date tbc. If possible, the site will be published alongside another recent site ASE have conducted nearby in Peacehaven (ASE project: 6023; sitecode: FFP14, site name: Farrington Farm, Peacehaven). This will comprise of an integrated text detailing the key elements of the site. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures, photographs and artefact illustrations as necessary and will consider the site in its local and regional context. The article will also address the research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment.
- 8.3.2 It is also hoped that a basic plan of the current site can be included in the upcoming publication on the previously excavated sites in the areas (Hart in prep.), although it is too late in the writing process to include a detailed account of the site in the monograph text.
- 8.3.3 The article will be in the region of 10000 words and take the following proposed format:

#### **Introduction**

Circumstances of fieldwork  
Archaeological background

**Results** (including selected plans, photographs, sections and artefact drawings / photographs)

#### **Specialist Reports**

Where small assemblages of limited significance have been recorded, supporting specialist information will be integrated into the site narrative. Detailed data and thematic discussions will be presented in standalone specialist reports for the following two categories of material:

*Flintwork*

*Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery*

#### **Discussion**

Suggested topics to include:

*Explaining the variety of flintwork - Palaeolithic hand-axe, polished axe, arrowheads etc.*

*Middle Neolithic pits - ?structured deposition and the importance of 'artefactually poor pits' (Munnery 2013, 63)*

*?Late Bronze Age fields in the Peacehaven landscape*

*Downland traffic in the Middle Iron Age*

*Middle Iron Age occupation?*

*Romano-British continuity?*

## 8.4 Publication Project

### ***Stratigraphic Method Statement***

- 8.4.1 Once the subgrouping are finalised, groups leading onto the definition of a basic land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the analysis and reporting of the site.
- 8.4.2 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

### ***Worked Flint*** by Karine Le Hégarat

- 8.4.3 No further analysis is proposed for the material found in the Middle Neolithic features because of the low density of material present in these features. Nonetheless, the current assemblage provides additional information to the existing corpus, and a summary of the assemblage accompanied with a few illustrations is recommended.

### **Resources**

Identification of the possible Middle Palaeolithic core and research on presence of contemporary material in the area	0.5 days
Research on presence of picks and adzes in Neolithic contexts in the area	0.5 days
Preparation of a summary report discussing how the assemblage compares with other assemblages from Peacehaven	1.5 days
Extract lithics for illustrations, update description of pieces and reintegrate illustrated lithics	0.5 day
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 days</b>

### ***Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery*** by Anna Doherty

- 8.4.4 It is proposed that a short specialist report will be prepared for publication

### **Resources**

Preparation of a short publication text on the Neolithic pottery, including a discussion on Neolithic pit deposition and evidence regarding the dating of Mortlake pottery from Peacehaven	1 day
Illustration catalogue; extraction and reintegration of sherds for illustration; illustration checking	0.5 days

**Total** **1.5 days**

***Post-Roman Pottery*** by Luke Barber

8.4.5 No specialist report is required for the publication and no further work is necessary.

***The Ceramic Building Material*** by Elke Raemen

8.4.6 The assemblage has been recorded in full for archive. No further work is required.

***The Geological Material*** by Luke Barber

8.4.7 No separate report on the stone is needed for publication but the two worked pieces ought to be mentioned in the published site narrative.

***The Metalwork*** by Elke Raemen

8.4.8 No separate report is needed for publication. No further work is required on this material.

***The Metallurgical Material*** by Luke Barber

8.4.9 No separate report is needed for publication. No further work is required on this material.

***The Glass*** by Elke Raemen

8.4.10 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no specialist report is required for the publication. No further work is necessary.

***The Clay Pipe*** by Elke Raemen

8.4.11 The fragment has been recorded for archive. And no specialist report is required for publication. No further work is required.

***The Fired Clay*** by Elke Raemen

8.4.12 The fragment has been recorded for archive. No specialist report is required for publication, but the presence of this material in Neolithic and Iron Age features will be noted in the site narrative. No further work is required

***The Marine Molluscs*** by Elke Raemen

8.4.13 The fragment has been recorded for archive. And no specialist report is required for publication. No further work is required

***The Environmental Samples*** by Dawn Elise Mooney

8.4.14 In light of the small size and low potential of the assemblage, no further analytical work is recommended on either the charred plant remains or the wood charcoal. However, it is recommended that for publication the findings of this assessment are summarised and compared with other sites in the region, in order to contribute to the narrative of human-environment interactions in the Peacehaven area during prehistory.

**Resources**

Literature consultation & production of summary report	1 day
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 day</b>

***Illustration***

8.4.21 Six to seven stratigraphic figures (plans and photographs) will be produced along with two finds illustration figures (8 flint illustrations; c.10 prehistoric pottery sherds).

**Resources**

Preparation of 6-7 stratigraphic figures	3 days
Preparation of 8 flint illustrations	3 days
Preparation of c.10 prehistoric pottery	3 days
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 days</b>

<b>Stratigraphic Tasks</b>	<b>Days</b>
Finalise subgrouping	2 days
Define groups and draw date phased group matrices. Define landuse.	5 days
Describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element.	3 days
Define periods and describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture.	3 days
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast. (e.g.. Munnery 2013)	2 days
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point.	3 days
Write publication text	5 days
Post-edit addressing of comments	3 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 days</b>
<b>Specialist Analysis</b>	
Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery	1.5 days
Worked Flint	3 days
Environmental Material	1 day
<b>Illustration</b>	
Flint and pottery illustration	6 days
Publication figures	3 days
<b>Production</b>	
Editing (pre-submission & post-ref)	4 days
Project Management	2 days
Journal publication fee	fee

Table 15: Resource for analysis and publication

## 8.5 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

8.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited in a suitable museum or archive centre in accordance with their deposition policy and procedures. It has been offered to Lewes Museum (See 1.7).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Bovis Homes (Southern) Ltd. for commissioning the work. Thanks are also due to Greg Chuter and Casper Johnson of West Sussex County Council for their guidance and monitoring. The magnetometry and trial trenching was supervised by Chris Russel, the initial part of the excavation was overseen by Giles Dawkes and the remainder of the excavation were directed by Simon Stevens.

**Appendix 1: Context Register**

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
A	100	LAYER				
A	101	LAYER				
A	102	LAYER				
A	103	FILL	104		18	GP2
A	104	CUT			18	GP2
A	105	FILL	106		19	D3
A	106	CUT			20	D3
A	107	LAYER				
A	108	CUT			21	D1
A	109	FILL	108		22	D1
A	110	CUT			23	D3
A	111	FILL	110		24	D3
A	112	CUT			25	D3
A	113	FILL	112		26	D3
A	114	CUT			27	D2
A	115	FILL	114		28	D2
A	116	CUT			29	GP2
A	117	FILL	116	1001	29	2
A	118	FILL	116		29	2
A	119	FILL	110		24	D3
A	120	CUT			30	D2
A	121	FILL	120		31	D2
A	122	CUT			32	GP4
A	123	FILL	122		32	GP4
A	124	CUT			33	D3
A	125	FILL	124		34	D3
A	126	CUT			35	D2
A	127	FILL	126		36	D2
A	128	CUT			37	GP2
A	129	FILL	128		37	GP2
A	130	CUT			38	D2
A	131	FILL	130		39	D2
A	132	CUT			40	D2
A	133	FILL	132		41	D2
A	134	CUT			42	D4
A	135	FILL	134		43	D4

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
A	137	FILL	136		45	D1
A	138	CUT			46	GP1
A	139	FILL	138		46	GP1
A	140	FILL	138		46	GP1
	141	VOID				
	142	VOID				
A	143	CUT			49	D2
A	144	FILL	143		50	D2
A	145	CUT			51	GP1
	146	VOID				
A	147	FILL	145		51	GP1
A	148	CUT			52	GP1
A	149	FILL	148		52	GP1
A	150	CUT			53	D2
A	151	FILL	150	1002	54	D2
A	152	CUT			55	D2
A	153	FILL	152		56	D2
A	154	CUT			57	D1
A	155	FILL	154		58	D1
A	156	CUT			59	D1
A	157	FILL	156	1003	60	D1
A	158	CUT			61	D4
A	159	FILL	158	1004	62	D4
C	160	CUT			63	D4
C	161	FILL	160		64	D4
C	162	CUT			65	D6
C	163	FILL	162		66	D6
C	164	CUT			67	D6
C	165	FILL	164		68	D6
C	166	CUT			69	GP2
C	167	FILL	166	1005	69	GP2
B	168	CUT			70	GP2
B	169	FILL	168		70	GP2
B	170	CUT			71	GP4
B	171	FILL	170		71	GP4
B	172	CUT			72	GP2
B	173	FILL	172		72	GP2
B	174	CUT			73	GP2
B	175	FILL	174	1008	73	GP2

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
B	176	CUT			74	GP1
B	177	FILL	176		74	GP1
B	178	CUT			75	GP2
B	179	FILL	178		75	GP2
B	180	CUT			76	GP3
B	181	FILL	180		76	GP3
B	182	CUT			77	GP3
B	183	FILL	182		77	GP3
B	184	CUT			78	GP3
B	185	FILL	184		78	GP3
B	186	CUT			79	GP3
B	187	FILL	186		79	GP3
B	188	CUT			80	D11
B	189	FILL	188		81	D11
B	190	CUT			82	GP2
B	191	FILL	190		82	GP2
B	192	CUT			83	GP2
B	193	FILL	192	1009	83	GP2
B	194	CUT			84	GP1
B	195	FILL	194		84	GP1
B	196	CUT			85	GP2
B	197	FILL	196		85	GP2
B	198	CUT			86	GP2
B	199	FILL	198		86	GP2
B	200	CUT			87	GP2
B	201	FILL	200		87	GP2
B	202	CUT			88	GP2
B	203	FILL	202	1007	88	GP2
B	204	CUT			89	GP2
B	205	FILL	204		89	GP2
B	206	CUT			90	GP3
B	207	FILL	206		90	GP3
B	208	CUT			91	GP3
B	209	FILL	208		91	GP3
B	210	FILL	208		91	GP3
B	211	CUT			92	GP2
B	212	FILL	211		92	GP2
B	213	CUT			93	GP2
B	214	FILL	213		93	GP2

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
B	215	CUT			94	GP2
B	216	FILL	215		94	GP2
B	217	CUT			95	GP2
B	218	FILL	217		95	GP2
B	219	CUT			96	D11
B	220	FILL	219		97	D11
B	221	CUT			98	GP2
B	222	FILL	221		98	GP2
B	223	CUT			99	GP2
B	224	FILL	223		99	GP2
B	225	FILL	223	1010	99	GP2
A	226	CUT			100	GP2
A	227	FILL	226		100	GP2
A	228	CUT			101	GP3
A	229	FILL	228		101	GP3
A	230	CUT			102	GP2
A	231	FILL	230		102	GP2
A	232	CUT			103	GP2
A	233	FILL	232		103	GP2
A	234	CUT			104	GP2
A	235	FILL	234		104	GP2
A	236	CUT			105	GP2
A	237	FILL	236		105	GP2
A	238	FILL	236		105	GP2
A	239	FILL	236	1011	105	GP2
	240	VOID				
	241	VOID				
A	242	CUT			107	GP2
A	243	FILL	242		107	GP2
A	244	CUT			107	GP2
A	245	FILL	244		107	GP2
A	246	CUT			108	GP2
A	247	FILL	246		108	GP2
A	248	CUT			109	GP2
A	249	FILL	248		109	GP2
A	250	CUT			110	D5
A	251	FILL	250		111	D5
A	252	CUT			112	GP1
A	253	FILL	252	1012	112	GP1

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
A	254	CUT			113	GP1
A	255	FILL	254	1013	113	GP1
A	256	CUT			114	D5
A	257	FILL	256		115	D5
A	258	CUT			116	D5
A	259	FILL	258		117	D5
B	260	FILL	176		74	GP1
B	261	FILL	176		74	GP1
A	262	CUT			118	D5
A	263	FILL	262		119	D5
A	264	FILL	248		109	GP2
	265	VOID				
A	266	FILL	248		120	GP2
A	267	FILL	248	1014	120	GP2
A	268	CUT			121	GP1
A	269	FILL	268		121	GP1
A	270	CUT			122	GP1
A	271	FILL	270		122	GP1
A	272	FILL	270		122	GP1
A	273	CUT			123	GP2
A	274	FILL	273	1015	123	GP2
A	275	CUT			124	GP2
A	276	FILL	275		124	GP2
A	277	CUT			125	GP2
A	278	FILL	277	1020	125	GP2
A	279	CUT			126	GP4
A	280	FILL	279		126	GP4
A	281	CUT			127	D4
A	282	FILL	281		226	D4
A	283	CUT			128	GP2
A	284	FILL	283		128	GP2
A	285	CUT			129	GP2
A	286	FILL	285		129	GP2
A	287	CUT			130	GP2
A	288	FILL	287		130	GP2
A	289	CUT			131	GP1
A	290	FILL	289		131	GP1
A	291	FILL	289		131	GP1
A	292	CUT			132	GP3

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
A	293	FILL	292		132	GP3
A	294	CUT			133	D4
A	295	FILL	294		134	D4
A	296	CUT			135	D4
A	297	FILL	296	1016	136	D4
A	298	CUT			137	GP2
A	299	FILL	298	1017	137	GP2
	300	VOID				
A	301	CUT			138	GP2
A	302	FILL	301		138	GP2
A	303	CUT			139	GP2
A	304	FILL	303		139	GP2
A	305	CUT			140	GP2
A	306	FILL	305		140	GP2
A	307	CUT			141	GP4
A	308	FILL	307	1019	141	GP4
A	309	CUT			142	GP2
A	310	FILL	309		142	GP2
A	311	CUT			143	GP2
A	312	FILL	311	1021	143	GP2
A	313	CUT			144	GP2
A	314	FILL	313		144	GP2
A	315	FILL	313		144	GP2
	316	VOID				
A	317	FILL	313	1018	145	GP2
A	318	CUT			146	GP2
A	319	FILL	318		146	GP2
A	320	CUT			147	GP2
A	321	FILL	320		147	GP2
A	322	FILL	320		147	GP2
A	323	FILL	320		147	GP2
A	324	FILL	320		147	GP2
	325	VOID				
	326	VOID				
A	327	CUT			149	GP2
A	328	FILL	327		149	GP2
A	329	CUT			150	GP2
A	330	FILL	329		150	GP2
B	331	CUT			151	GP2



Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
B	332	FILL	331		151	GP2
B	333	CUT			152	GP2
B	334	FILL	333		152	GP2
B	335	CUT			153	GP2
B	336	FILL	335		153	GP2
B	337	CUT			154	D10
B	338	FILL	337		155	D10
B	339	CUT			156	GP2
B	340	FILL	339		157	GP2
B	341	CUT			158	D9
B	342	FILL	341	1022	159	D9
B	343	CUT			160	GP2
B	344	FILL	343		160	GP2
B	345	CUT			161	GP2
B	346	FILL	345		161	GP2
B	347	FILL	345		161	GP2
B	348	CUT			162	D10
B	349	FILL	348		162	D10
B	350	CUT			163	GP2
B	351	FILL	350		163	GP2
B	352	CUT			164	D8
B	353	FILL	352		165	D8
B	354	CUT			166	GP2
B	355	FILL	354		166	GP2
B	356	CUT			167	D7
B	357	FILL	356		168	D7
B	358	CUT			169	D7
B	359	FILL	358	1023	170	D7
B	360	CUT			171	GP2
B	361	FILL	360		171	GP2
B	362	FILL	360		171	GP2
B	363	LAYER				
B	364	CUT			172	D9
B	365	FILL	364		173	D9
B	366	CUT			174	D8
B	367	FILL	366		175	D8
B	368	CUT			176	GP2
B	369	FILL	368		176	GP2
B	370	CUT			177	GP2

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
B	371	FILL	370		177	GP2
B	372	CUT			178	GP2
B	373	FILL	372		178	GP2
B	374	CUT			179	GP2
B	375	FILL	374		179	GP2
B	376	CUT			180	GP2
B	377	FILL	376	1024	180	GP2
B	378	CUT			181	GP2
B	379	FILL	378		181	GP2
B	380	CUT			182	D7
B	381	FILL	380		183	D7
B	382	CUT			184	D7
B	383	FILL	382		185	D7
B	384	CUT			186	D7
B	385	FILL	384		187	D7
B	386	CUT			188	GP2
B	387	FILL	386		188	GP2
B	388	CUT			189	GP2
B	389	FILL	388		189	GP2
B	390	CUT			190	GP2
B	391	FILL	390		190	GP2
B	392	CUT			191	GP4
B	393	FILL	392		191	GP4
B	394	CUT			192	D9
B	395	FILL	394		193	D9
B	396	CUT			194	D8
B	397	FILL	396		195	D8
B	398	CUT			196	GP2
B	399	FILL	398		196	GP2
B	400	CUT			197	GP2
B	401	FILL	400		197	GP2
B	402	CUT			198	D8
B	403	FILL	402		199	D8
B	404	CUT			200	GP3
B	405	FILL	404		200	GP3
B	406	CUT			201	D10
B	407	FILL	406		202	D10
B	408	CUT			203	GP2
B	409	FILL	408		203	GP2

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
B	410	FILL	408	1025	203	GP2
B	411	CUT			204	D14
B	412	FILL	411		205	D14
B	413	CUT			206	D14
B	414	FILL	413		207	D14
B	415	CUT			208	GP2
B	416	FILL	415		208	GP2
B	417	CUT			209	GP2
B	418	FILL	417		209	GP2
B	419	CUT			210	GP2
B	420	FILL	419		210	GP2
B	421	CUT			211	GP2
B	422	FILL	421	1026	211	GP2
B	423	CUT			212	GP4
B	424	FILL	423		212	GP4
B	425	CUT			213	D13
B	426	FILL	425		214	D13
B	427	CUT			215	D13
B	428	FILL	427	1027	216	D13
B	429	CUT			217	GP2
B	430	FILL	429		217	GP2
B	431	CUT			218	GP2
B	432	FILL	431		218	GP2
B	433	CUT			219	GP2
B	434	FILL	433		219	GP2
B	435	CUT			220	GP2
B	436	FILL	435	1029	220	GP2
B	437	CUT			221	D12
B	438	FILL	437		222	D12
B	439	CUT			223	D12
B	440	FILL	439		224	D12
B	441	CUT			225	GP4
B	442	FILL	441	1028	225	GP4
B	443	CUT			226	GP2
B	444	FILL	443		226	GP2
B	445	CUT			227	GP2
B	446	FILL	445		227	GP2
B	447	CUT			228	GP2
B	448	FILL	447		228	GP2

Area	Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sample	Sub-Group	Group
B	449	CUT			229	D12
B	450	FILL	449		230	D12
B	451	FILL	441	1030	225	GP4
B	452	FILL	441		225	GP4
B	453	FILL	441	1031	225	GP4
T1	1-001	LAYER				
T1	1-002	LAYER				
T1	1-003	LAYER				
T1	1-004	CUT			1	D2
T1	1-005	FILL	1-004		2	D2
T1	1-006	CUT			3	GP2
T1	1-007	FILL	1-006		3	GP2
T2	2-001	LAYER				
T2	2-002	LAYER				
T2	2-003	LAYER				
T2	2-004	CUT			4	GP2
T2	2-005	FILL	2-004		4	GP2
T2	2-006	VOID				
T2	2-007	LAYER				
T3	3-001	LAYER				
T3	3-002	LAYER				
T3	3-003	LAYER				
T3	3-004	CUT			7	D7
T3	3-005	FILL	3-004		8	D7
T4	4-001	LAYER				
T4	4-002	LAYER				
T4	4-003	LAYER				
T4	4-004	CUT			9	D6
T4	4-005	FILL			10	D6
T5	5-001	LAYER				
T5	5-002	LAYER				
T5	5-003	LAYER				
T5	5-004	CUT			11	GP2
T5	5-005	FILL	5-004		11	GP2
T5	5-006	CUT			12	GP2
T5	5-007	FILL	5-006		13	GP2
T5	5-008	CUT			14	GP2
T5	5-009	FILL	5-008		14	GP2
T5	5-010	CUT			15	GP4

<b>Area</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Parent Context</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Sub-Group</b>	<b>Group</b>
T5	5-012	CUT			16	GP2
T5	5-013	FILL	5-012		16	GP2
T5	5-014	CUT			17	GP2
T5	5-015	FILL	5-014		17	GP2
T6	6-001	LAYER				
T6	6-002	LAYER				
T6	6-003	LAYER				

**Appendix 2 Quantification of Bulk Finds**

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
101	5	74							35	1284	45	1580	2	36	1	2			2	54	1	88			1	4
102	2	22	5	88			1	6	61	1382	13	644	2	32					2	24						
103									1	<1	3	20														
105									1	493	2	256														
109									4	32																
117									6	204	2	38														
119									2	6																
121									3	172	1	144														
123									1	2	2	40														
125									1	18	1	26														
129											1	2														
140	4	30							2	35																
144									1	16																
147	2	4							7	128	20	464	1	50												
149	13	50							7	123	4	210														
151	1	2							1	3																
153									3	20	3	88														
157									2	19																
161									2	31	1	12														

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
163									10	232	2	46														
165									2	15																
167									5	83	1	252	2	224												
169									4	20	32	664														
171	1	4									25	606														
173											9	170														
175											17	330														
177	3	18							3	42	23	564														
181																										
183											2	14														
189									2	15	3	20														
191									1	7	5	52														
195									2	198	3	48														
197									2	6	1	16														
199											3	24														
203									5	73	16	480														
210									1	<1																
220									2	30																
231	2	2							2	25	3	188														
233									7	259	28	826														
235	1	2																								

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
239	1	6									5	82														
243	2	4									25	904														
247	2	10									11	198														
249									1	6	57	752														
251											3	96														
253									8	113	10	240														
255	5	18							6	28	22	498														
264											6	266														
266									1	5	17	644														
267									1	4	62	2642														
269	1	4							1	<1	2	50														
271	14	116							7	40	1	16														
272	1	10																								
274									5	130	2	40														
276									9	130	9	268	1	722												
278	1	6							1	4	8	314														
280											1	48														
284									1	12	11	244														
286									1	9	5	168														



Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	
288									3	75																	
290									4	28																	
291	2	20							23	141			1	138													
295	1	6																									
299	2	4							4	40	48	944															
302									1	12																	
304	1	2							3	66	11	256															
306									19	193	65	1260															
308	8	40							17	285	70	3510	4	160													
310									5	180	8	304															
312	2	6							6	162	72	2602															
315											6	80	3	698													
317									1	<1	3	62															
319									2	82	3	54															
322									1	10																	
324											1	38															
330									11	82	18	590															
332	1	6							1	187	8	126															
334									1	23																	
338									2	121	5	458															
340									5	28	14	342															

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
342									2	10	6	148														
344	1	2									20	804														
347	1	2							1	<1	8	234														
349											7	24														
351																										
353											4	294														
355									2	148	2	126														
357											5	20														
359	1	38									2	112														
361									4	20																
362													13	44												
363											2	38														
365									2	18	2	46														
367	1	4							7	1770	18	390														
371									4	131	2	42	4	10												
375	2	6							2	53	9	364														
377	2	6							8	257	59	1916	1	120												
379									9	218	9	240	1	60												
387									5	46	1	54														
389											3	36														
391									5	196	4	68														

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	
393	2	2							1	13	7	308															
397											3	88															
399									4	28	50	2674															
401									2	169	14	278															
410	2	8							14	265	24	822															
416									1	3																	
418									7	129	12	438															
420									1	47	19	1174															
422									17	147	7	180															
424	1	6							5	34	5	32															
426	1	<2							2	38	1	16															
428									3	404	3	30	1	162													
430									2	29	4	262															
432																											
434									21	530	31	1782															
436	2	<2							33	548	44	1136															
442	4	14							11	295			1	594													
444											1	140															
451	3	6							19	839	19	736											1	1			

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Burnt clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
453	4	16							12	647																
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>14201</b>	<b>1267</b>	<b>40972</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3050</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

### APPENDIX 3: HER Summary

Site Code	ARN 13					
Identification Name and Address	Land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	541886 101069					
Geology	Lambeth Group – silts, sands and clays					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6500					
Type of Fieldwork		Excav. ✓				
Type of Site	Green Field ✓					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 13.11.2013 – 29.11.2013	Excav. 03.02.2014 – 25.03.2014				
Sponsor/Client	Bovis Homes (Southern) Ltd.					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo ✓	Meso. ✓	Neo. ✓	BA ✓	IA ✓	RB ✓
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓			
<p>Site Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes (Southern) Ltd to conduct an archaeological excavation at a c.1.1ha site on land to the north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex during February and March 2014.</p> <p>The earliest material encountered was a residual flint of possible Palaeolithic date; a possible Levallois core. Limited quantities of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork were also recovered from later deposits. The first evidence of in situ activity is of Middle Neolithic pits containing small assemblages of pottery and flintwork.</p> <p>At some stage during the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age ditches forming part of a field system and/or driveway were installed in the western part of the site. These were superseded by a series of Middle Iron Age driveways and a small number of pits containing pottery. Small amounts of Romano-British pottery suggest that this route across the landscape was still in use in the 1st century AD. No features dating from later periods were identified.</p>						

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-189631**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Investigations on Land North of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex - PXA and UPD
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes (Southern) Ltd to conduct an archaeological excavation at a c.1.1ha site on land to the north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex during February and March 2014. The earliest material encountered was a residual flint of possible Palaeolithic date; a possible Levallois core. Limited quantities of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork were also recovered from later deposits. The first evidence of in situ activity is of Middle Neolithic pits containing small assemblages of pottery and flintwork. At some stage during the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age ditches forming part of a field system and/or driveway were installed in the western part of the site. These were superseded by a series of Middle Iron Age driveways and a small number of pits containing pottery. Small amounts of Romano-British pottery suggest that this route across the landscape was still in use in the 1st century AD. No features dating from later periods were identified.
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2014 End: 25-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	6500 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ARN 13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	CA/11/0197/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PITS Middle Neolithic
Monument type	DITCHES Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Palaeolithic
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	""Full excavation""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

---

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES PEACEHAVEN Land north of Arundel Road
Postcode	BN10 8RG
Study area	1.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 41886 01069 50.7912162028 0.0133002290119 50 47 28 N 000 00 47 E Point

---

**Project creators**

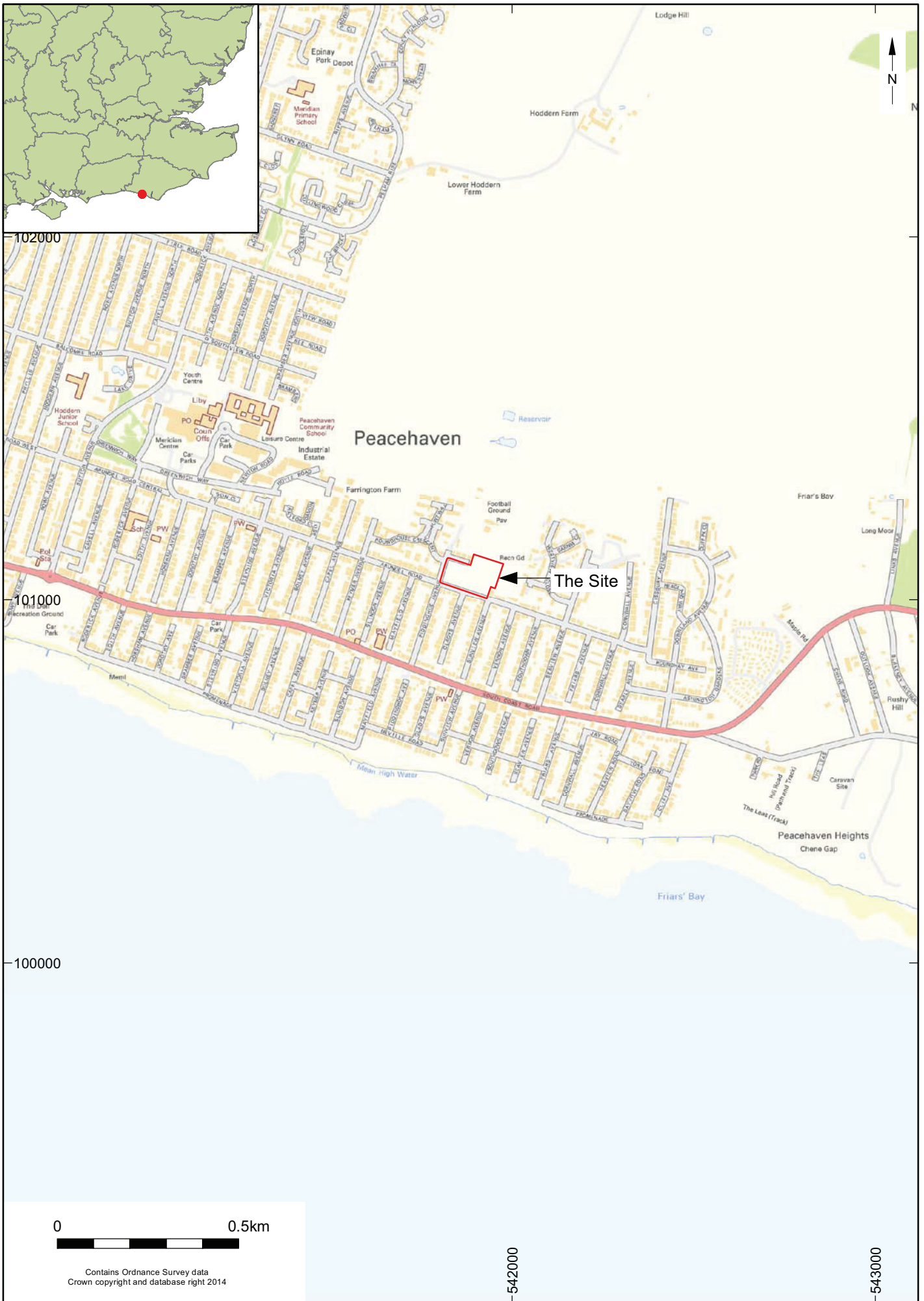
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bovis Homes (Southern) Ltd

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**Project archives**

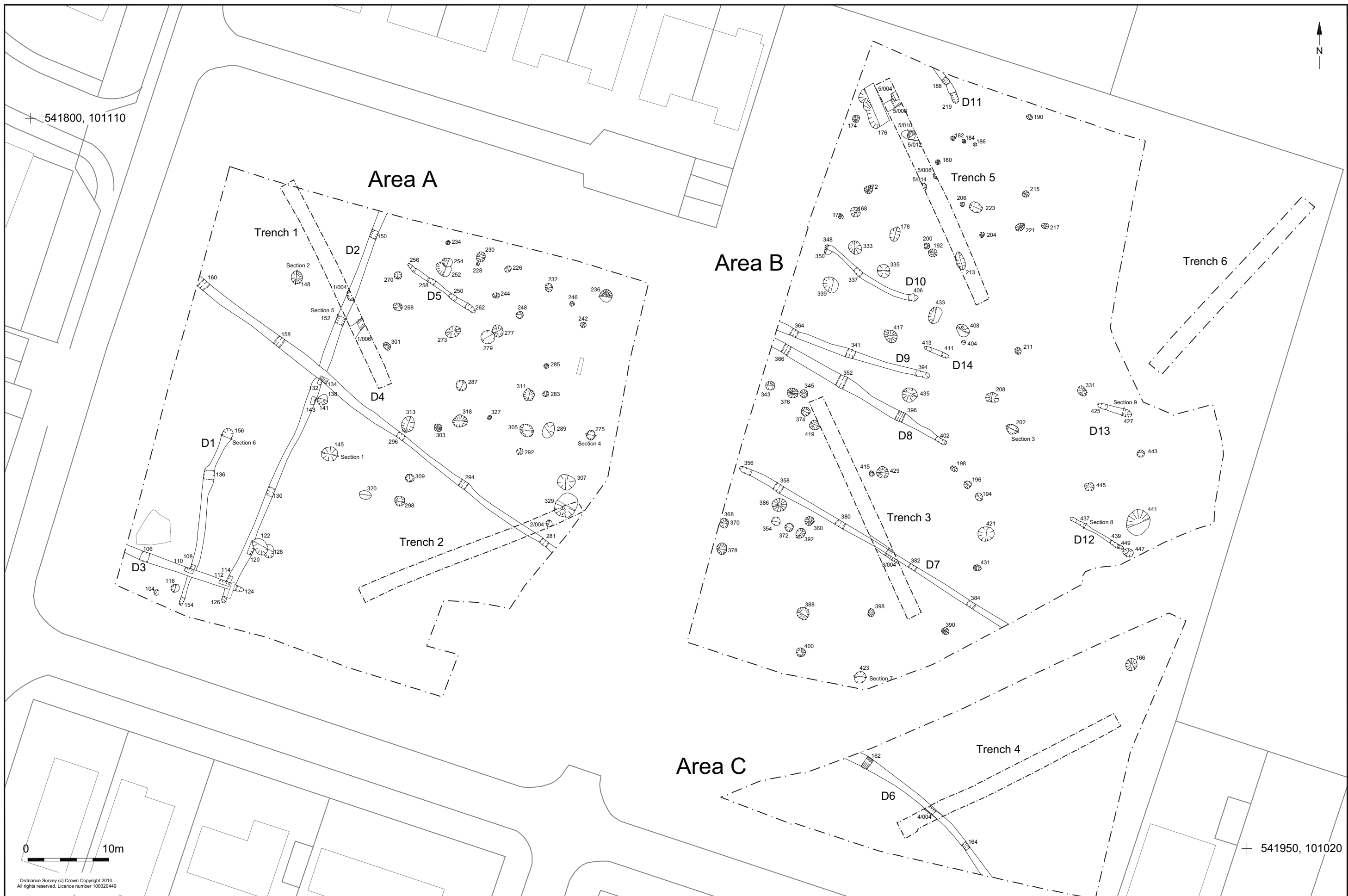
Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum





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© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6500	October 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014302	Drawn by: RHC		



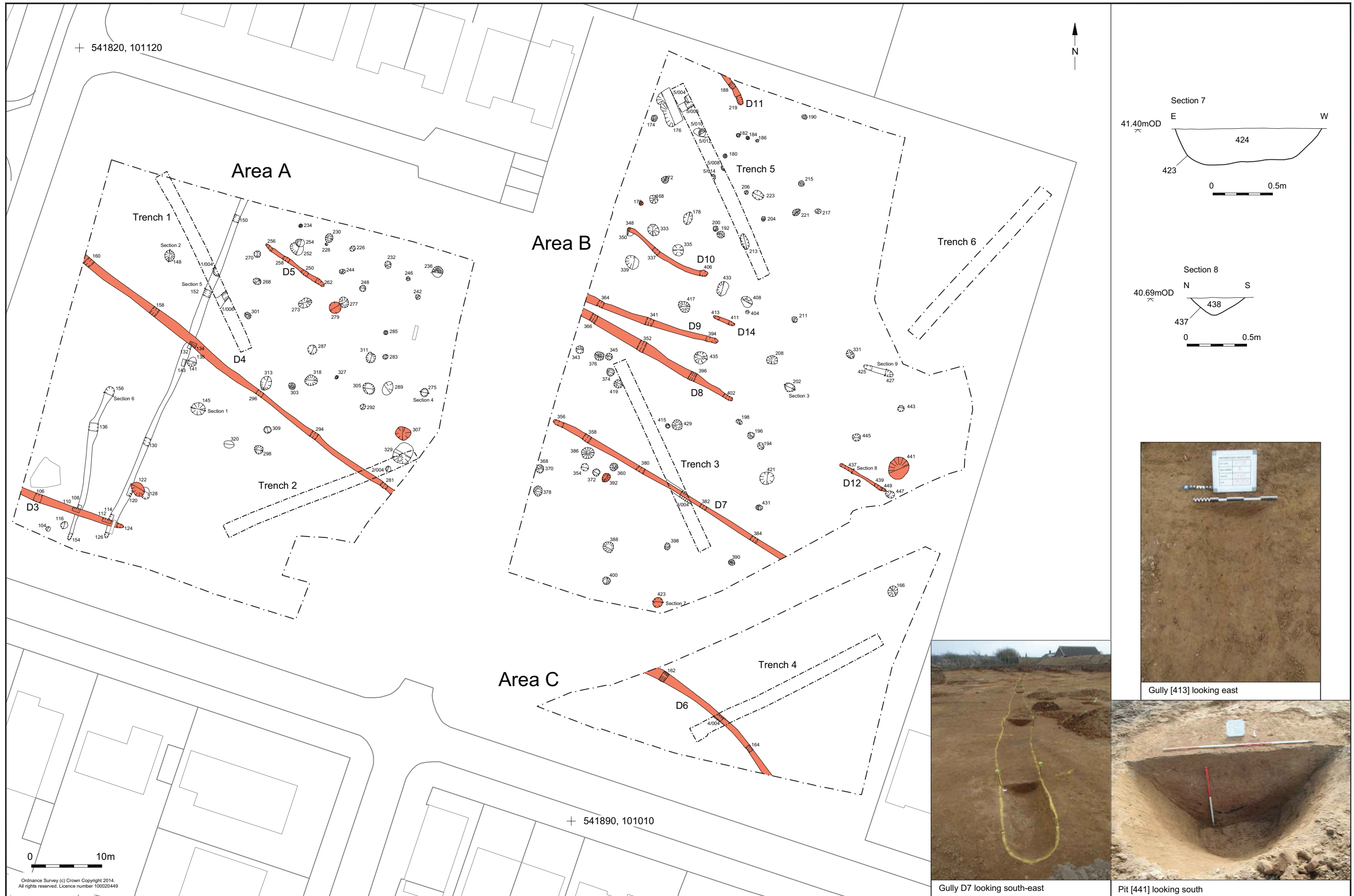
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Project Ref: 6500	October 2014	Site plan showing evaluation trenches and excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2014302	Drawn by: RHC		
			Fig. 2



© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6500	October 2014	Period 1 - Middle Neolithic: plan, sections and photographs		
Report Ref: 2014302	Drawn by: RHC			







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Gully [425] looking north-east

© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 6500	October 2014	Period 4 - Late Iron Age to early Romano-British: plan, sections and photographs		
Report Ref: 2014302	Drawn by: RHC			



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© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven		Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6500	September 2014	The excavation in relation to previous work in the vicinity		
Report Ref: 2014302	Drawn by: RHC			

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